FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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BULGARIA

BTA Commentator on Brussels NATO Session C 1
Activities of French Minister Cheysson C 1
Meets With Zhivkov C 1
Received by Filipov C 2
Issues Statement C 2
Visit Ends, Communique Released C 2
Todorov Holds Press Conference in Damascus 7 May C 3
Todorov-Led Delegation Activities in Jordan C 3
Arrives in Amman C 3
Meets Jordanian Officials C 3
Zhivkov, Filipov Send Greetings to CSSR Leaders C 4
Yordanov's Return From USSR Reported 7 May C 5
Briefs: Victory Day Celebration C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Radio Correspondent Reports on Reagan Initiative D 1
Reportage on Liberation Anniversary Events D 1
Husak Issues Order D 1
Holds Reception D 1
Telegram to Brezhnev, Tikhonov D 2
TV Carries More D 3
Prague Reports Disturbances in Polish Capital D 4
Press Comments on Unrest D 4
Chnoupek Talks in Vienna With Pahr Reported D 5
Further Details D 5
Joint Statement Issued D 5
Chnoupek Returns 8 May D 6
Interviewed on Talks D 6
Briefs: Oleaginous Crops D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reportage on Liberation Anniversary Activities E 1
Soviet Guests at Opening E 1
Naumann Anniversary Speech E 1
Soviet Embassy Holds Reception E 3
Honecker, Stoph Message E 4
Honecker at Soviet Ceremony E 4
Soviets Mark Anniversary E 5
Foreign Minister Continues African Visit E 5
Meets Zimbabwean Ministers E 5
Holds Talks With Mugabe E 6
Leaves Zimbabwe, Arrives Zambia E 6
Deputy Foreign Minister Holds Talks in Argentina E 6
University Theology Directors Issue Peace Tract E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 May]

Tisch Article Marks Publication of Book E 7
Krenz Addresses Socialist Youth Meeting 6 May E 8
DBD Congress Elects Senior Officials 7 May E 9
Hoof and Mouth Disease Quarantine Status Report E 9
West Berlin Residents Detained at Border Station E 9
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 May]
Border Violator Detained in Eisenach 4 May E 9
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 May]

HUNGARY

Budapest Notes Reagan Disarmament Proposals F 1
Puja Starts Tour of Cyprus, Bulgaria 9 May F 1
Departs for Cyprus F 1
Puja Arrives F 1
PZPR Official Orzechowski Ends Visit 7 May F 1
MAGYAR HIRLAP Views Polish Demonstrations F 2
Leaders Greet Husak, Strougal on Anniversary F 3
Ovari Writes on Socialist Public Education F 3
Academician Interviewed on Economic Reform F 5
International Monetary Fund Grants Admission F 7
Briefs: Soviet Officials at Ceremony; F 7
Italian Cultural Cooperation

POLAND

Reagan Remarks on Poland, Disarmament Noted G 1
More on Reagan Speech G 1
Solidarity Broadcast Calls for Strike 13 May G 1
Jaruzelski, Others at Victory Day Celebrations G 1
Labecki at Gdansk Ceremony G 2
Messner, Romanik at Celebrations G 2
Glemp Denounces Violence by 'Patriotic' Poles G 3
AFP Report G 3
Exploitation of Youth G 3
Young People Create Disturbance in Wroclaw 9 May G 4
'Accelerated' Proceedings Against Demonstrators G 4
Telephone Links Among Voivodships To Be Restored G 4
Western Media Accused of Exaggeration, Invention G 5
TV Commentary G 5
Situation in Warsaw G 5
TRYBUNA LUDU Notes Value of Martial Law G 6
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI: No Room for Hostilities G 6
Warsaw Correspondent Interviewed on 3 May Events G 7
Warsaw Calls for National 'Victory' Struggle G 8
PZPR Secretariat Document on Eighth Plenum G 9
Officials Discuss Changes in New Education Bill G 12
Reportage on PZPR Leadership Activities G 14
Siwak in Ciechanow G 14
Czyrek Chairs Meeting G 14
Attends Diplomats' Meeting G 15
Czyrek Receives U.S. Businessmen G 15

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Concludes Visit to Greece 7 May	H 1
Official Talks End	H 1
Return to Bucharest	H 1
Communique Issued on Visit	H 1
Nicu Ceausescu Confers With Thai Vice Premier	H 4
Canadian Governor General Arrives in Bucharest	H 4
Official Received by New Costa Rican President	H 4
Burtica Receives Albanian Trade Minister 7 May	H 5
CSSR Embassy Reception Marks National Day	H 5
Briefs: Understanding Signed With Greece; GDR Talks	H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

Macedonian LC Congress Concludes Proceedings	I 1
Markovski Concluding Speech	I 1
Leadership Bodies Elected	I 2
Popovski Addresses Commission	I 3
Congress Commissions Report	I 5
Resolution Adopted, Congress Ends	I 7
Resolution Stresses Tito's Role	I 7
Military Exercises End in Slovenia	I 12
Briefs: Kosovo Communal Assemblies	I 12

BTA COMMENTATOR ON BRUSSELS NATO SESSION

AU071945 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 7 May 82

[BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov commentary: "A Position in Favor of Colonialism and Aggression" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 7 May (BTA) -- There are two points in the communique on the Brussels session of the NATO defense ministers, published today, which draw the attention.

In the first place this is an officially expressed support for Great Britain in the Falklands conflict.

With this support NATO reaffirmed once again that it is an instrument of the policy of aggression, imperialism and colonialism and that one of its aims is to aid with all [word indistinct] the former colonial member-empires of the pact, to preserve the remnants of their colonial dominations.

The position officially expressed by NATO is at high variance with the resolutions of the United Nations for decolonization, including the decolonization of the Falkland Islands.

At present, when Great Britain launched military actions in order to forcibly restore the colonial statute of the islands, NATO declared its solidarity with their ally, taking a stand next to it and condemning the other side in the conflict -- Argentina.

The second important point in the communique is the thesis, proclaimed again, for expansion of the zone of actions of NATO outside the regions provided for under the agreement of this military alliance. At today's Brussels session again the NATO allies declared that they hold common interests outside the zone of the North Atlantic Treaty, and they even expressed their readiness for joint actions in defence of these interests.

This part of the communique reaffirms the decision of the Atlantic allies to act together in remote regions against the national-liberation and the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial movements.

The communique of the defense ministers shows that the imperialist and former colonial forces in NATO are getting rallied in a military-economic aggressive union aimed not only against the European socialist states, but also against the developing countries and against the peoples fighting for their freedom and independence.

ACTIVITIES OF FRENCH MINISTER CHEYSSON

Meets With Zhivkov

AU061348 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 7 May (BTA) -- Today for more than two hours the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and the minister of external relations of France, Mr Claude Cheysson, discussed all the problems of international relations.

Special attention was paid to issues related to peace, war, security, disarmament and the medium-range weapons.

A positive assessment was given to Bulgaro-French relations and a mutual wish was expressed for their further development.

The meeting was attended by the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petru Mladenov.

Today Mr Claude Cheysson was received by the chairman of the ministerial council, Mr Grisha Filipov.

Received by Filipov

AU071515 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 7 May (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers received Mr Claude Cheysson, France's minister of foreign relations. Discussed were the possibilities for the deepening of the two countries' economic cooperation. Mr Grisha Filipov made the guest familiar with Bulgaria's socio-economic development and with the new moments in the management of the national economy.

Issues Statement

AU071857 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Sofia, May 7 (BTA) -- The president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, has invited the president of France, Mr Francois Mitterrand to visit Bulgaria. According to Mr Claude Cheysson, France's minister of foreign relations, who mentioned today the invitation in a statement before Bulgarian journalists, the visit of Mr Mitterrand to Bulgaria, is forthcoming.

The official visit of Mr Cheysson to Bulgaria was the first visit of a French foreign minister to a member-country of the socialist community, since the left-wing came to power in France. Mr Claude Cheysson described this fact as "very interesting". "I," said Mr Cheysson, "understood everything I was told here and I hope, that I, too, have been understood correctly. Mutual understanding is very important in order to avoid misunderstandings and to outline the spheres in which joint work is possible."

The French minister stressed that in order to keep and continue the process of detente, trust should be constantly reaffirmed and differing stands should be set forth in a frank and clear way.

In their views, he said, France and Bulgaria differ on a number of problems. But, Mr Cheysson added, there are many spheres in which no differences keep us apart and in which we can work together. France would like to develop bilateral relations in the sphere of the economy and culture and I believe, he said, that Bulgaria, too, would like that.

Today Mr Claude Cheysson left Bulgaria.

Visit Ends, Communique Released

AU071827 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] This afternoon Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations of France, left our country. An announcement on the visit of the French minister of external relations has been released for publication. The announcement states that during the talks held between Bulgaria's Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Vladenov and his French colleague, questions of bilateral relations and certain topical international issues were discussed.

Satisfaction was expressed at the development of Bulgarian-French relations during recent years and the mutual wish was voiced for further expanding cooperation between the two countries in various sectors.

In exchanging opinions on international problems the two ministers noted the aggravation of the world situation and stressed the necessity of mutual efforts for strengthening mutual trust, security and peace among peoples.

The talks between Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations of France, proceeded in a frank and businesslike atmosphere. These talks revealed new opportunities and prospects for further expansion of friendly relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and France.

Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations of France, invited Minister Petur Mladenov to pay an official visit to France. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

TODOROV HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN DAMASCUS 7 MAY

AU071949 Sofia BTA in English 1909 GMT 7 May 82

[BTA special correspondent's report on Stanko Todorov press conference held in Damascus on 7 May]

[Text] Damascus, 7 May (BTA) -- "Bulgaro-Syrian cooperation is expanding and deepening in an atmosphere of sincerity, mutual understanding and trust. Preconditions are being created for its further enrichment and for its raising onto a qualitatively new stage in the interests of the welfare of the two peoples" said the Bulgarian chairman of the National Assembly, Mr Stanko Todorov, today, at a press conference with Syrian and foreign journalists.

The chairman of the National Assembly reaffirmed the principled and consistent policy of Bulgaria in relation to the Middle East crisis. He condemned the Camp David policy, "the new and dangerous step of which is the substitution of the Israeli occupation of Sinai with an American one."

"We reject the colonization plans of the United States and Israel. We uphold the demand of the Arab peoples for a just and lasting peace, which can be ensured only by returning the Arab territories Israel has seized and thus granting a possibility to the Palestinians to carry out their inalienable right to found a state of their own. This is the only way of establishing a lasting (?peace) and security in this region brought to suffering by imperialism" said Mr Stanko Todorov.

Mr Stanko Todorov gave a high appraisal to the efforts and the contributions made by Syria and the other member-states of the steadfastness front in the struggle against the Camp David deal, for doing away with the consequences of the Israeli aggression and translating the yearnings of the Arab peoples into reality.

TODOROV-LED DELEGATION ACTIVITIES IN JORDAN

Arrives in Amman

AU081934 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] At the invitation of Jordan's National Assembly, a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, arrived in Amman today on an official visit. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Bahjat at-Talhuni, president of the Senate, and by other officials. The Bulgarian National Assembly delegation will have talks on bilateral relations and on the role of the parliaments in their future development. Views on topical international issues will be exchanged and special attention will be focused on the Middle East crisis.

Meets Jordanian Officials

AU092004 Sofia BTA in English 1920 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Amman, 9 May (BTA) -- King Husayn of Jordan stated today that favourable possibilities exist for a wide-scale development of Bulgaro-Jordanian cooperation. "These bright prospects extend to all spheres - politics, culture, industry, agriculture, tourism, transport etc", underlined he before the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, who arrived here last night.

According to Crown Prince Hasan, Jordan and Bulgaria should make efforts to use new forms of cooperation in the interest of the well-being of the two peoples.

Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, who leads the Bulgarian delegation, conveyed to King Husayn cordial greetings from Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council. He emphasized Bulgaria's willingness to develop her friendly relations and cooperation with Jordan and outlined the main moments in the plan of Bulgaria's socio-economic development in the current five-year period and up to 1990.

Mr Stanko Todorov expressed Bulgaria's position on the topical international issues, paying special attention to the complicated international situation and the Middle East crisis, he expressed deep concern over the aftermath of the imperialism-provoked arms race. The chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly reaffirmed Bulgaria's principled and consistent line in support of the just Arab cause, of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to found their own independent state on their own territory.

Sharing the views and ideas, expressed by the head of the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, King Husayn underlined Jordan's willingness to make every effort as to guarantee the peaceful future of the generation. He said, however, that the situation, especially in the region of the Middle East "is extremely dangerous. Israel has annexed east Jerusalem, the Golan Heights. Now there is danger that the West Bank on River Jordan will be annexed. Every day new obstacles are raised before the possibilities to solve the problem", noted he.

King Husayn characterized the Middle East as a powder keg, emphasizing the explosive situation along the whole ceasefire line with Israel. According to him, an armed conflict in the Middle East will endanger really the future of world peace.

At the meeting with Crown Prince Hasan some concrete possibilities for a further expansion of Bulgaro-Jordanian cooperation were expressed.

The delegation of the National Assmebly had official talks today with a delegation of the Jordanian Senate, led by its chairman, Mrahjat at-Talhuni. Questions of mutual interest were discussed and special attention was paid to the role of the parliaments in the strengthening of bilateral relations. Bulgarian parliamentarists also met the chairman of the National Consultative Council Mr (Suleiman Arar.)

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV SEND GREETINGS TO CSSR LEADERS

AU081929 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee secretary general and president of the CSSR, and to Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people and ourselves, we send to the CPCZ Central Committee, the government, the Czechoslovak people and to you, personally, most cordial friendly greetings on the occasion of 9 May -- the national holiday of Czechoslovakia.

The main events connected with the latest history of Czechoslovakia, the liberation from fascism which was achieved by the CPCZ, the selfless struggle of the Czechoslovaks, the decisive assistance of the glorious Soviet army and the victory of the Czechoslovak working people in 1945, opened a bright future for building a socialist society and for developing the fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The remarkable successes in all spheres of life which have been achieved by the workers class, the working farmers and the people's intelligentsia under the CPCZ within the past 37 years and particularly since the CPCZ Central Committee 1969 April plenum (?are evidence) of the vital strength of socialism and are a major contribution to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism.

The CSSR today is a country with a strongly developed economy, culture and science as well as a highly developed living standard. Czechoslovakia is one of the active countries of the socialist community, the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA, and also fully contributes to averting the threat of a nuclear war, to halting the arms race, to disarmament and to strengthening peace and cooperation among the peoples.

The Bulgarian people are genuinely happy with the achievements of the fraternal Czechoslovak people, the telegram further says. We note with deep satisfaction that the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the CPCZ, between our countries and peoples are constantly developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty. We believe that these relations will continue to develop and deepen in the interest of our peoples, of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and of peace and socialism in Europe and throughout the world.

In conclusion the telegram says the following: On this noteworthy day, we express to you, dear comrades, to the Czechsolovak communists and to all Czechoslovak people wishes for further great successes in implementing the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, in further building a developed socialist society and for the happiness and prosperity of the fraternal Czechoslovak people.

YORDANOV'S RETURN FROM USSR REPORTED 7 MAY

AU071350 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the committee of culture, returned from Moscow today.

Georgi Yordanov, who is also deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, held talks in Moscow on the further expansion and intensification of cultural relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

VICTORY DAY CELEBRATION -- On the occasion of the forthcoming victory day -- 9 May -- which marks the anniversary of the defeat of Hitler's Germany, wreaths were laid at the Soviet army monument in Sofia today on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of the Interior, the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship All-National Committee, the Sofia City BCP Committee, the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee and the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism. Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, attended the ceremony. He was accompanied by BCP Central Committee department chiefs, deputy ministers, and officers and generals of the Bulgarian People's Army, as well as by leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations. Military attaches accredited to embassies from socialist countries in Bulgaria also were among those present. Wreaths were laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, at the Marshal Tolbukhin Monument, as well as at other military-historical monuments in Sofia and in the Lozenets suburb. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 7 May 82 AU]

RADIO CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON REAGAN INITIATIVE

LD100846 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Washington: American President Ronald Reagan has announced in the town of Eureka, Illinois, that he would like to begin talks with the Soviet Union on limiting strategic nuclear arms. At the same time, however, he said that the United States would continue building up its arms; this means that the American stand of negotiating from a position of strength has not changed. Here is our correspondent Michal Stasz from New York with a comment on Reagan's speech:

[Begin recording] The content of Reagan's speech was no secret, for several days now it has been the main story in the Central American information media. On this issue the American Government has made no mention of any leak, since the whole campaign has been carefully staged. Reagan put forward the American proposals on reducing the levels of strategic arms which he wants to submit in negotiations with the Soveit Union. The American President's proposal envisages, in the first phase, reducing the number of ballistic missiles by one-third; in the second phase, according to him, the payload of missiles would be reduced, as would the potential of the nuclear warheads. Reagan announced that he is ready to talk seriously and ask the Soviet Union to take part [word indistinct] in future negotiations.

The American President did not say a word about reducing the number of strategic bombers, in which the United States has a marked superiority. Such one-sided proposals, which put the American side at an advantage, certainly do not give the impression that that government is prepared to negotiate seriously about reducing strategic arms. [end recording]

As we see, the power circles in the United States are not giving up their illusory ideas about achieving superiority over the Soviet Union, and they are ignoring Soviet disarmament proposals. The highest American representative gave absolutely no reply to these in his speech.

REPORTAGE ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

Husak Issues Order

LD071732 Prague CTK in English 1552 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Prague, 7 May (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia is now a firm and advanced state in all respects, a happy home of the working people of both fraternal nations and other nationalities, Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak said Friday in his order of the day on the 37th anniversary of the end of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation fight and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet army.

Czechoslovakia's security is reliably safeguarded by the inseparable friendship and firm bonds of alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, born in the joint struggle against fascism and constantly strengthened in the years of the construction of socialism.

Czechoslovakia is waging, together with other socialist countries and all progresive forces, a persistent struggle to preserve peace. It will continue to counter the aggressive intentions of imperialism with a policy of unity in the building and defence of the socialist homeland, strengthening of the socialist community and cooperation with the Soviet Union, he said. Objective conditions require increased combat readiness of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces, improved managing and organizational activity of commanders and staffs, and preparedness to fulfill duties in unity with the Warsaw Treaty armed forces, the president stressed in his order of the day.

Holds Reception

LD092142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] President Gustav Husak, on the occasion of Czechoslovak national day, gave a festive reception today in the representation rooms of Prague Castle.

Attending were Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin, Fratisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission; heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, chief secretaries of regional committees of the party, and other party representatives.

Also present were deputy federal premiers and federal ministers, ministers of national governments, representatives of the National Assembly, the Czech National Council, the Slovak National Council, the Central Committee of the National Front, political parties and social organizations of the National Front, state organs and central institutions, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army and other personalities of our political, public, scientific and cultural life, heroes of socialist labor, national artists, outstanding workers from various spheres of our national economy and leading sportsmen.

The Czechoslovak party and state officials were congratulated on national day by Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia, and other members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

Among the guests was a delegation of the central leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society headed by Murzagit Valeyev, its deputy chairman and secretary of Tatarskaya Oblast CPSU Committee, which is taking part in the celebrations of the 37th anniversary of the culmination of people's liberation struggle of Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet army.

Present were representatives of the chief command of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states at the Czechoslovak People's Army, and the Central Group of Soviet Troops in Czechoslovakia. The festive evening was also attended by the delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola headed by Manuel Bernardo Desousa, first secretary of the Angolan People's Assembly, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party. The delegation is paying an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. The reception was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Telegram to Brezhnev, Tikhonou

LD071702 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Prague, 7 May (CTK) -- Czecholsovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal sent Friday a congratulatory telegram to Soviet Communist Party General Secretary and President Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Nikolay Tikhonov, on the 37th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people over fascism and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

The telegram stressed that May 9, 1945 became the day of the restoration of Czechoslovakia's freedom and state independence, the day which opened the path for the construction of a new, socialist society. In the historically short period since the glorious May days of 1945, the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia under the leadership of their communist parties scored considerable successes in the development of all spheres of life, the telegram said.

The telegram stressed the invaluable significance of deepening bonds of friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union for the construction of a socialist society in Czechoslovakia, based on fraternal relations between the two countries' communist parties, on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Czechoslovakia will further enhance these relations in the spirit of the 1970 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, and by its active participation in the work of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance it will contribute to an all-round development of cooperation and strengthening unity of the states of the socialist community, the telegram stressed.

The Czechoslovak people fully support the peace policy of the Soviet Union and initiatives delivered by Leonid Brezhnev on various occasions. "At the side of the Soviet Union and in unity with other fraternal countries of the socialist community we will participate in the realization of a joint peace foreign policy line and contribute towards strengthening world peace, security and cooperation between nations."

TV Carries More

LD072054 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] The highest Czechoslovak party and state representatives Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal, have sent to the highest representatives of the CPSU and Soviet state, Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of 37th anniversary of the historic victory of the USSR over Hitlerite Germany and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the famous Soviet army. The telegram says, among other things:

"On the day of victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, which is also the day on which the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people culminated, we recall with sincere gratitude the key merits of the famous Soviet army in the defeat of Hitlerite fascism.

We bow with profound respect in front of the eternal memory of the 20 million best sons and daughters of the Soviet people who died in the struggle against fascism. More than 140,000 of them gave their lives liberating our homeland."

The telegram goes on to say, among other things:

"May 9, 1945, became the day of the restoration of our national freedom and state dependence, the day which opened the path for the construction of new and socially just socialist society before our working people. The continuously deepening bonds of friendship, alliance and all-round Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and fraternal relations between the communist parties of the two countries have invaluable significance for building a socialist society in our country. We shall continue to strengthen and develop these relations in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed in 1970. With active participation in the Warsaw Pact organization and in CEMA we shall contribute to the all-round development of cooperation and strengthening the unity of the states of the socialist community.

Our people support the peace-creating policy of the USSR and the initiative proposals delivered at the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress and further developed in the speech by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

At the side of the USSR and in unity with the other fraternal countries of the socialist community we shall participate in the implementation of a joint peace foreign policy line. On this important day we wish the fraternal Soviet people new significant successes in implementing the program of the 26th CPSU Congress in the struggle for peace in the whole world."

Chairman of the Federal Assembly, Alois Indra also congratulated the chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, Aleksey Shitikov and Vitaliy Ruben, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the defeat of Hitlerite Germany and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet army.

On the same occasion, Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR, congratulated USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko.

PRAGUE REPORTS DISTURBANCES IN POLISH CAPITAL

LD091732 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Celebrations marking the 37th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism culminated in Poland today by the festive changing the guards in front of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Victory Square in Warsaw. Wreaths and flowers were laid on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by leading representatives of the Polish People's Republic: Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski, Stanislaw Gucwa and others. The celebrations, which were attended by working people and young people from the Polish capital, ended with a parade of units representing all kinds of military equipment and armed forces of the Polish People's Army.

Attempts at disturbing the solemn progress of the celebrations in Warsaw were made today by antisocialist elements. Despite repeated words of warning and appeals for peace, groups of young people in some parts of the Polish capital organized anticommunist provocations. They concentrated, in particular, around churches and religious statues. The major provocations were eliminated by reinforced guards units.

Press Comments on Unrest

AU071115 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 6 May on page 7 carries a 400-word Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch entitled "Failure of the Provocations." In the opening part of the dispatch, Lipavsky cites the view of Polish press that the "disturbances" that took place in a number of Polish cities on 1 and 3 May "failed" because "their organizers did not succeed in giving them larger dimensions." To prove that the "crushing majority" of Poles "wish well for their socialist homeland" Lipavsky also cites various resolutions and appeals of Polish "working people" published in TRYBUNA LUDU in which they reportedly "condemn those who are out to destroy the first sprouts of stabilization and took an open stand against the idea of national accord."

Commenting himself on the events of the first days of May, Lipavsky then says: "It is necessary to condemn all Western subversive broadcasting stations which, as [Polish] television has proved with facts, inspired and took part in organizing the provocations of Saturday and Monday. For example, they were passing on instructions that in Warsaw the "demonstrators" were to meet in St John's Church.

"It is characteristic of the whole social atmosphere that the rhythm of economic life has not been affected. The factories are working as usual, just as prior to the events of Monday. The cities are calm again, transportation functions normally and damage caused by the rioters is gradually being removed.

"The process of normalization has been subjected to a test. Yet the great majority of Polish citizens let the provocateurs know that it does not want to have anything in common with them."

Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak on 6 April on page 5 carries a 600-word "TL"-signed commentary entitled "The Key to a Solution." The author first notes that the latest "provocative acts" in Warsaw and other Polish cities were "scarcely accidental" and emphasized that they coincide with the Polish Sejm's discussion of "national accord." "The fact that the program of national accord -- which has now come into force following its approval by the Sejm -- a truly national program, has evoked the wrath and indignation of antisocialist forces who did not even hesitate to take advantage of the Polish youth in their provocative actions. The objective was clear -- to rekindle unrest, create chaos, confuse again the masses of the people and drive them into adventurous acts," he says. "TL" views the incidents of 1 and 3 May as evidence that "the forces which after 13 December 1981 had to withdraw from the country's political scene have not yet grasped the reality of Polish development and have not given up their plans to undermine and slow down in all possible ways the process of normalization and stabilization of the situation."

The commentary then reviews the "program of consolidation" discussed at the last two plenary meetings of the PZPR Central Committee and notes that "the crushing majority of Poles identified with and takes part in implementing" this program. In conclusion, the commentary says: "Neither the latest disturbances nor the fact that the counterrevolutionary forces tried to involve also church representatives (incidentally, not for the first time) in their plans effect in the least the conviction of the crushing majority of the nation that the key to solving the urgent problems of the country lies in disciplined work and a constructive and purposeful development and implementation of the PZPR's and the government's program on the platform of national accord."

CHNOUPEK TALKS IN VIENNA WITH PAHR REPORTED

LD071036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Austria: The foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and Austria, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Willibald Pahr, continued their working deliberations in Vienna today devoted to foreign-political questions. They both noted with concern that the international atmosphere has further deteriorated. They expressed the conviction that the international situation can be improved primarily through achieving concrete results in disarmament negotiations. In this context they spoke in favor of halting the arms race and of a development leading to concrete and effective disarmament measures covering both nuclear and conventional weapons.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Willibald Pahr jointly expressed the need to contribute in all ways to the preservation and deepening of the process of detente and confirmed both countries' readiness to contribute to the achievement of this goal.

Both foreign ministers paid great attention to the need for the consistent implementation of all provisions of the CSCE Final Act as the fundamental prerequisite for the continuation of the policy of detente.

Further Details

LD071808 Prague CTK in English 1721 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Vienna, 7 May (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak and Austrian Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Willibald Pahr had working discussions on foreign political problems here today.

They said that international atmosphere has aggravated, and expressed the conviction that it can be improved above all by the achievement of concrete results in the discussions on disarmament. They also called for an end of the arms race and for concrete and effective disarmament measures in the sphere of nuclear and conventional weapons, underlined the necessity to contribute to the preservation and deepening of the process of detente, and confirmed the preparedness of the two countries to actively help achieve these aims.

Great attention was devoted to the necessity to consistently realize all provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as a basic prerequisite for the continuation of the policy of detente.

Joint Statement Issued

LD072028 Prague CTK in English 1740 GMT 7 Mary 82

[Text] Vienna, 7 May (CTK) -- Austria and Czechoslovakia came out for an immediate halt to the arms race and concrete, effective disarmament measures in the sphere of both nuclear and conventional weapons, with regard to the preservation of military balance on the lowest possible level, in a joint statement issued Friday during Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit here.

Both sides confirmed their willingness to help the process of international detente, and stressed that a meeting of the top U.S. and Soviet officials might bring substantial progress in the solution of international problems.

Austria and Czechoslovakia pointed to the importance of the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks, and came out for the resumption of Soviet-American talks on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons.

They voiced their hope that an inspiring and balanced final document will be worked out at the Madrid follow-up meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories on the basis of a proposal put forward by neutral and non-aligned participants which will include the convening of a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe.

Austria and Czechoslovakia came out for furthering bilateral economic cooperation, especially inthe sphere of industry and joint venture on Third World markets.

In the sphere of energy policy and environmental protection, they agreed to [words indistinct] on the effects of nuclear plants built near the joint border. They expressed conviction that the problems of energy transit and the use of the energy potential of border waters would be successfully solved.

The statement voiced the two countries' willingness to discuss measures how to facilitate tourism between Austria and Czechoslovakia.

The Austrian and Czechoslovak foreign ministers, Willibald Pahr and Bohuslav Chnoupek, described their talks as a major contribution to further development of relations and promotion of cooperation between the two countries. The Czechoslovak foreign minister invited his Austrian colleague for an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted.

Chnoupek Returns 8 May

LD081458 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 8 May 82

[Excerpt] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, returned from Vienna today following an official visit to Austria. He met Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, before his departure.

Interviewed on Talks

LD082020 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 May 82

[Interview given by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, to Bedrich Zagara, an editor of Bratislava PRAVDA, and Ladislav Sakal, an editor of Prague Radio, at the end of his visit to Austria; date and place not given; voices of interviewers not identifiable -- recorded]

[First questioner] Comrade Minister: Would you please assess for our benefit your current visit to Austria?

[Answer] My current official visit to the Republic of Austria, my third one, is now drawing to a close. This time I had the opportunity to have extensive talks with Minister Pahr, Federal Chancellor Kreisky and Federal President Kirchsch Laeger. I would like to emphasize that all these talks were conducted as is customary, in a good atmosphere, an atmosphere characterized by Austria's interest in cooperation with Czechoslovakia. Our agenda was, I would say, a routine one. We paid attention to questions of bilateral relations and to general foreign political issues.

I would like to emphasize that we both reached the conclusion that cooperation between our two neighboring countries in all areas, beginning with the political and including the economic, cultural, scientific, educational and other spheres, has reached such a level that the time has come to carry out a visit at the highest level -- that is, to plan a visit by the president of the republic, as has been stressed here on a number of occasions, for sometime at the end of the year, in the autumn.

[Second questioner] In this connection, what are the future prospects for the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria?

[Answer] We paid particular attention to questions of economic cooperation, since Austria is our second biggest partner in the West. The volume of trade exchange between our two countries approaches $1 billion. During the past 10 years it increased fourfold. The long-term trade agreement, which was signed recently and on which basis a meeting is to take place in Vienna shortly between our Minister Urban and his Austrian counterpart, Minister Staribacher, will certainly constitute another step in the seeking of possibilities for the expansion of this cooperation and in the further exchange of goods.

[Question] Comrade Minister: Apart from important questions concerning bilateral relations, you also discussed the international situation.

[Answer] As far as the international issues are concerned, I would like to stress that in the fundamental, key questions in this complex and complicated period, we appreciate in particular the fact that Austria has a realistic view of the world and a realistic approach to the world's large and global problems. This is also why we have verified for ourselves once again that on key questions such as the consolidation of peace, the continuation of the policy of reducing tensions as the only rational alternative, on questions concerning disarmament, on questions of the broadest possible international cooperation, we hold identical or very, very close standpoints. This, of course, creates a broad scope for maneuvering during discussions, despite the fact that on certain partial or practical questions of foreign policy we hold views which are divergent or which bear traces of different nuances.

We stressed that we value the stands of the Republic of Austria and in particular her part in the drafting of the proposal of neutral and nonaligned countries in Madrid last December, and we were glad to learn that Austria wants to do her utmost to ensure that the Madrid conference is brought to a successful conclusion by the adoption of a good document and by the convening of a conference on military relaxation and disarmament. Thus, if I were to assess my visit both from the bilateral and general foreign-political viewpoints, I could state unequivocally that it has brought positive results and corresponds in essense to the expectations we had when we arrived in Austria a couple of days ago.

BRIEFS

OLEAGINOUS CROPS -- According to Jan Bory of the general directorate of the agricultural supplies and procurement trust in Bratislava, the 1981 state procurement plan of oleaginous crops was fulfilled 85 percent in Slovakia -- instead of 96,700 tons, only 81,560 tons of oil seeds were procured. In the 1976-1980 5-year period, the rape procurement plan was fulfilled 81.3 percent and the sunflower procurement plan 75.7 percent. As regards this year's harvest, the agricultural supplies and procurement trust and agricultural enterprises have concluded contracts for the delivery of 2,000 tons of winter rape seeds over and above the planned amount. However, the planned contracts for the procurement of sunflower seeds have been fulfilled only 96.5 percent. This, as well as the fact that -- because of its poor hibernation -- winter rape will have to be plowed under on almost 7,000 hectares and replaced by spring oleaginous crops -- "gives rise to certain concern about the fulfillment of the planned procurement of oleaginous crops for the state funds." [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 May 82 p 3 AU]

REPORTAGE ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES

Soviet Guests at Opening

LD072140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1543 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- The fraternal alliance with the party and the country of Lenin as the centerpiece of the GDR's firm anchorage within the community of socialist states characterized the celebration in Berlin on Friday evening which marked the 37th anniversary of liberation from Hitler fascism by the glorious Soviet army. The SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the National Council of the GDR National Front were the hosts of this traditional celebration at the German state operat Unter Den Linden.

Rapturous applause by the participants at the festive occasion greeted Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the GDR party and state leadership who, together with representatives from the USSR and the Soviet army, had taken their places on the platform.

Guests at the festive event were USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov; Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; Col Gen Ivan Gubin, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the Group; and Army General Ivan Shavrov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Nations in the national People's Army.

In his festive address Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, said the lessons of the 8th of May show the sincere will to peace and love of peace of the Soviet Union, the GDR and all socialist states. The lessons of the 8th of May, he emphasized, represent to the workers of the GDR a legacy as well as a duty to redeem the pledge of the German communists and antifascists that never again will a war break out from German soil. The growing danger to world peace posed by imperialism urgently raises the warning memory of the victims of World War II.

Naumann Anniversary Speech

LD072216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- No event after the world-transforming Red October could be celebrated by German communists together with all workers in a spirit of greater gratitude and praise for the heroic Soviet people than the day of liberation from Hitler fascism. This was said by Konrad Naumann in his speech at a ceremony in Berlin. The victory of the anti-Hitler coalition and its leading force, the Soviet Union, preserved mankind from descent into barbarism. It brought freedom to the peoples of Europe and the German people and created the historical opportunity of erecting the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil.

"Everything which we built in these 37 years is unthinkable without the Soviet Union's act of liberation which is of world-historical importance. Thanks to its policy the GDR is maintaining itself as a cornerstone of socialism and peace in fraternal bond with the Soviet Union, and firmly anchored in the socialist community at the line dividing Europe's two ideological systems," the speaker said.

The day of liberation has become the source and starting point of the greatest achievements in the history of the German people. Created by means of the socialist revolution, a state has arisen in the GDR which is governed by the workers and peasants, which has raised peace and freedom, democracy and humanism to the highest principles of its Constitution. This fact can be experienced and examined by everyone of its citizens.

Konrad Naumann continued, "On the battlefields of World War II the greatest military conflict in the history of mankind raged. Here the hardest and most serious test of strength between the two soical systems was decided. At stake was the continuation of human civilization." The Soviet-German front was the main front in World War II. Thus the Soviet Union carried the main burden in the liberation of the peoples from the fascist yoke.

Konrad Naumann said further, "With the victory of the Soviet Union, which liberated 12 European and Asian countries, the superior historical force of socialism and the power of proletarian internationalism proved itself. With this victory the Soviet Union fulfilled the greatest and most consequential world-historical act of liberation for mankind since the Great October Socialist Revolution. This year 1945 became a historical turning point in the development of mankind."

No comparable period in the history of mankind has released such mighty forces for peace, progress and socialism. The day of liberation became the starting point for the creation of the socialist world system as an alliance of sovereign and fraternally cooperating states.

"Today socialism is a reality on four continents, 50 percent of Europe's population is already living within socialist social orders. The CEMA states, with nearly 10 percent of the world's population, produce approximately a quarter of its national income and a third of its industrial production."

The imperialist colonial system has been broken, and nearly 90 newly independent states have emerged. The workers movement in the capitalist countries has also made significant progress.

"On the eve of World War II there were 59 communist parties in the world; today such parties are active in more than 90 countries." The biggest attempt so far by imperialism to turn back the wheel of history and to destroy socialism ended with the powerful acceleration of the revolutionary world process, the strengthening of socialism and social progress in the world. Not a single question in international politics exists today which can be solved without or against the Soviet Union and the alliance of socialist states.

"All this, at a time when world peace is threatened as never before since World War II, makes the anniversary of the liberation much more than a historical day of remembrance. Effects which have a lasting influence on the present and future emanate from it, which affect the lives of millions in the world and to which are tied the hopes of the peoples for peace, democracy and socialism," Konrad Naumann said.

The GDR, as a socialist state and reliable component part of the socialist community, has always been most closely allied to Lenin's country. It has always considered the attitude toward the Soviet Union and the CPSU as a touchstone for loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Konrad Naumann recalled Ernst Thaelmann's saying: "The attitude toward the Soviet Union also determines the question as to which side people support -- the side of revolution or the side of counterrevolution."

Liberation from fascism has brought the opportunity to realize the antifascist democratic change in a unified revolutionary process, in the bitter struggle with imperialist reaction and its henchmen, and to lead the socialist revolution to victory. "In this our people were able to again and again to confirm the elementary historic experience that they are able to live peacefully and happily at the side of the Soviet Union, while a policy of anti-Sovietism inflicts the most serious damage upon the working people."

Today workers of all generations are engaged in the implementation of the economic, sociopolitical and cultural objectives of the SED program and the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress, in the firm awareness that the consistent continuation of the policy of the main task will also in the future be closely allied to the deepening of overall cooperation with the Soviet Union and the cohesion of the socialist community. In this connection socialist economic integration within the framework of CEMA is of prime importance.

Particularly in view of the adventurous course of confrontation and arms buildup by the United States and other imperialist states, which conjured up the danger of a devastating nuclear world conflagration, the lessons of World War II are more relevant today than ever. That the victory of the Soviet people and its armed forces in World War II were the positive proof of the invincibility of socialism and of the mighty force of the communist idea is a most timely historic reminder.

"Today -- as 37 years ago -- the power, force and strength of the Soviet Union is the decisive factor for peace. And the states of the Warsaw Treaty are going to protect under all circumstances that which has been created by the socialist states in peaceful work," the speaker said.

The lessons of 8 May also call to mind the effectiveness of a powerful worldwide coalition against the fascist policy of aggression, and underline the need to counter the policy of confrontation with a policy of cooperation, the latter of which will be victorious since it is in the interest of the whole of peace-loving mankind. Konrad Naumann continued, "This is also the essential content of our policy for the development of relations between the two German states, of which the meeting between Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, and Helmut Schmidt, FRG chancellor, at the end of 1981 has been an eloquent example." Aware of the great responsibility for peace, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, has recently undertaken once more a significant initiative for arms limitation and disarmament.

It continues to be the case, said the speaker, that progress toward safeguarding peace, which is in the interests of the peoples, can be achieved only through nondeployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, only through constructive negotiating results in Geneva and Vienna. The peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress and the USSR's latest peace initiatives have once again given a positive signal, in word and deed, for a change toward effective disarmament measures and improvement of the world situation.

In this situation of enormously sharpened international class strife, the place of every peace-loving person is on the side of the Soviet peace initiatives. The extension of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, the overall national and international strengthening of socialism and the increase of its international attractiveness through the conscious unfolding of its values and advantages, is, therefore, at the center of the whole of the GDR's foreign policy. Here is the pledge for the successful socialist construction of each and every fraternal country, and this is the source of powerful international work and reliable preservation of peace.

Soviet Embassy Holds Reception

LD072144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1823 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- A reception at the USSR Embassy in Berlin on Friday evening was devoted to the 37th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people and its armed forces in the Great Patriotic War and the smashing of Hitler fascism. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the GDR party and state leadership accepted the invitation by Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, to attend this festive meeting.

Ambassador Abrasimov raised his glass to friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and GDR as well as the unity and cohesion of the two Marxist-Leninist parties.

The reception was attended also by high-ranking Soviet military leaders, including Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR, as well as military attaches.

Honecker, Stoph Message

LD081036 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Today, the 37th anniversary of the liberation from Hitler's fascism, the leading personalities of the GDR and delegates from factories, institutions and educational establishments in Berlin will commemorate at Treptow Monument the Soviet heroes who died in battle. Afterwards they will lay wreaths and bouquets at the Memorial to Polish Soldiers and German Antifascists in Friedrichshain Park.

In a state telegram to Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolay Tikhonov, Erich Honecker and Willy Stoph once again declare the GDR's full support for the proven peace policy of the Soviet Union. At a time when, as a result of the adventurous confrontation and arms buildup policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, international tensions are growing to a dangerous degree and the danger of war is increasing, the Soviet Union is once again proving to be the most powerful and influential force for peace. It makes a decisive contribution to the prevention of nuclear war and to the strengthening of international security.

The representatives of the GDR send congratulations on tomorrow's national day to our friends, the CSSR, with whom there is an ever more effective cooperation for the good of both peoples.

Honecker at Soviet Ceremony

LD081114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0857 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- The party and state leadership of the GDR and thousands of workers of the capital on Saturday commemorated the 37th anniversary of the liberation from Hitler fascism by the Soviet Army, the unforgettable fighters against fascist war and Nazi barbarism. Wreaths and flowers were laid at the memorial for Soviet heroes who died in the Battle for Berlin-Treptow and at the Monument to Polish Soldiers and German Antifascists in Friedrichshain Park.

The procession at the Treptow monument was led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the SED Central Committee, among them Willi Stoph, prime minister, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber.

Also present were Petr Abrisimov, USSR ambassador in the GDR, Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, Col Gen Ivan Gubin, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the Group, and Ivan Shavrov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Nations in the GDR National People's Army.

In the area which surrounds the Soviet memorial in Berlin-Treptow some 5,000 soldiers, officers and generals of the Soviet army have their last resting place. In all, 30,000 members of the Soviet army died in the liberation of Berlin.

The bow of the wreath of the SED Central Committee bears the inscription: "Eternal glory and thanks to the heroic sons of the Soviet people, the liberators from Hitler fascism." In a long procession the workers also expressed their thanks to Soviet soldiers with wreaths and flowers.

Soldiers of the GDR National People's Army and of the Soviet army bore the wreaths at the subsequent act of remembrance at the Monument to Polish Soldiers and German Antifascists at Friedrichshain Park. The wreath of the SED Central Committee bears the inscription: "To the heroic soldiers of the Polish brother people -- in memory of staunch German antifascism."

Soviets Mark Anniversary

LD081946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Potsdam, 8 May (ADN) -- The Supreme Command of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG] on Saturday marked the 37th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War with a ceremony in Wuensdorf, Potsdam Bezirk. Those assembled cordially welcomed Army General Heinz Hoffman and Erich Muckenberger, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Egon Krenz, candidate member of the Politburo, as well as other GDR figures. Present from the Soviet side were Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, the commander in chief of the GSFG, Col Gen Ivan Gubin, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Administration of the GSFG, other members of the Military Council and Army General Ivan Shavrov, the representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Treaty nations in the National People's Army.

In an address of greetings to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, those attending the ceremony reaffirmed they would fulfill at all times their peace-ensuring mission at the dividing line between the two social systems in Europe.

A message of congratulations signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph from the SED Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers pays tribute to the historic victory of the Soviet people and their army. The message, conveyed by Army General Hoffmann, states that the protection afforded by the Soviet army had from the beginning been a firm shield for peaceful development work in the GDR. The message emphasizes that "the Soviet Union's consistent policy of peace deserves our most ardent support all the more, and the further all-round strengthening of the socialist community of states and of the defense power of the military coalition of the Warsaw Treaty becomes particularly important now that the aggressive forces of imperialism are most dangerously aggravating international tensions and stepping up war preparations.

In a speech on the occasion, Army General Zaytsev outlined the difficult path to [words indistinct] and daughters of the Soviet people gave thier lives. He said that, loyal to their legacy, all Soviet soldiers, including members of the GSFG, together with the armies of the Warsaw Treaty countries, guarantee collective protection of the socialist community and objectively serve the interests of all peace-loving peoples.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES AFRICAN VISIT

Meets Zimbabwean Ministers

LD071532 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1253 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Harare, 7 May (ADN) -- On Friday, the second day of his visit to Zimbabwe, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met the ministers for economic planning and finance and for legal and parliamentary affairs, Dr Bernard Chidzero and Dr Eddison Zvobgo. They discussed in detail practical questions of the development of cooperation between the two states.

The discussion partners agreed to increase in a planned way the mutual benefit for this cooperation.

Holds Talks With Mugabe

LD072116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1928 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Harare, 7 May (ADN) -- Robert Mugabe, president of the African National Union of Zimbabwe [ZANU] and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, received Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, for a friendly talk today. Minister Fischer conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, as well as best wishes for his personal wellbeing and the prosperity of the people of Zimbabwe which were reciprocated by Robert Mugabe.

Robert Mugabe said that he considered the wishes a message of the intention by the SED and GDR Government to develop relations with ZANU and the Republic of Zimbabwe further. He spoke about the development of Zimbabwe since independence as well as the problems and tasks in changing the old order. The prime minister thanked his guest for the constant solidarity shown by the GDR to all peoples in southern Africa. The people of Zimbabwe had experienced this during their fight for independence and the establishment of diplomatic relations. In this connection he appraised the good state of relations between the SED and ZANU as well as the state relations.

Robert Mugabe expressed the certainty that the GDR would use its manifold possibilities in order to take part in the 3-year national development plan due to start on 1 July. Zimbabwe was especially interested in the extension of economic cooperation in the scientific-technological area as well as the training of cadres since there was a shortage of trained skilled personnel in all areas.

Oskar Fischer underlined the unchanged attitude of solidarity by the GDR toward the peoples in southern Africa in their struggle for independence and social liberation. In this connection he emphasized the GDR's willingness to quickly develop relations with Zimbabwe. Interesting possibilities had been purposefully opened up during the present visit. The GDR foreign minister underlined the fact that relations between SED and ZANU were the driving force for state cooperation. Finally, he said that the GDR supported all countries who fought for a better life. This internationalist attitude would continue also in future.

Late this afternoon Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, received the GDR foreign minister. Oskar Fischer had also met several ministers today. An aviation agreement was signed by Foreign Ministers Oskar Fischer and Dr Witness Mangwende.

Leaves Zimbabwe, Arrives Zambia

LD091524 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1346 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Lusaka, 9 May (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in the Republic of Zambia on Sunday from Zimbabwe. He was cordially welcomed at Lusaka airport by Zambian Foreign Minister Lameck Goma.

Prior to his departure from Zimbabwe Oskar Fischer and Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende signed a cultural agreement. Fischer told journalists that his stay in Zimbabwe would help to improve mutual relations. The two sides are striving to institute a regular political dialogue. Dr Mangwende, too, expressed his satisfaction with the course of the talks.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN ARGENTINA

LD071246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1242 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 May (ADN) -- The Argentine foreign minister, Dr Nicanor Costa Mendez, yesterday received GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer, who is currently in Buenos Aires at the invitation of the Argentine Government.

During an exchange of views on the state of bilateral relations and international problems, which was conducted in a frank atmosphere, it was stressed that many possibilities exist for the further expansion of political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

The two partners in the talk stressed the great importance of preserving peace in the world and of increasing efforts toward genuine disarmament measures and the democratization of international economic relations.

Dr Nicanor Costa Mendez explained in detail the Argentine position with regard to the Falkland Islands conflict and Argentina's four-point proposal handed to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Wednesday. In the talk tribute was paid to the UN secretary general's efforts for a settlement of the Falklands crisis through negotiations.

UNIVERSITY THEOLOGY DIRECTORS ISSUE PEACE TRACT

AU071429 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin, (ADN) -- The directors of the theology sections of the GDR universities have adopted a declaration at a meeting in Berlin. The declaration reads as follows:

In 1957 the deans of the six theology departments in the GDR declared: "The world danger which is threatening not only our present generation but also our children and great-grandchildren requires that every individual work to achieve the goal of universally banning and eliminating mass destruction means."

Out of the same theological responsibility we declare 25 years later: The elimination of mass destruction means is today more urgent than ever before! The nonratification of SALT II in 1979 and the efforts NATO has undertaken since then to find ways to wage and win a nuclear war have brought the world, in particular central Europe, to an extremely dangerous situation.

It is important to consistently keep to the final goal of banning and prohibiting all mass-destruction means and to gradually achieve this goal with a persistent peace policy and worldwide peace movement.

It is important to promote negotiations on steps toward arms limitation and disarmament with equal security for all and to strongly support reasonable proposals as, for instance, the renunciation of nuclear first strikes, laid down in an agreement, and a moratorium on deploying additional missiles in Europe.

It is important to maintain the continuity of the peace movement which has been in existence for many years and which has always incorporated new forces. We do not want the desire for peace to be misused for antisocialist aims. It is important to do everything to save the creation entrusted to us from a nuclear inferno.

The directors of the theology sections of

Humboldt University in Berlin, Prof Dr Fink
Ernest Moritz Arndt University in Greifswald, Prof Dr Zobel
Martin Luther University in Halle, Prof Dr Wallis
Friedrich Schiller University in Jena, Prof Dr Hertzsch
Karl Marx University in Keopzig, Prof Dr Moritz
Wilhelm Pieck University in Rostock, Prof Dr Fritzsche

TISCH ARTICLE MARKS PUBLICATION OF BOOK

LD071136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0727 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- "The history of the FDGB is the history of the millions of trade unionists of the GDR who represent an influential social force."

"It bears witness to a successful Marxist-Leninist trade union policy, to trade union representation which, under the leadership of the SED, serves the well-being of all working people." This was stated by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, in an article in today's issue of the trade union papers TRIBUENE to mark the publication of the book "History of the Free German Trade Union Federation."

In its 11 chapters, the book ranges from the beginnings of the German trade union movement in the mid-19th century to the present day and also demonstrates that the FDGB embodies and is continuing the revolutionary tradition of the German trade union movement.

"History proves that since its foundation the FDGB, as representative of the interests of the working class and of all working people, has always bent its entire strength to the preservation and consolidation of peace and has consistently supported the protection of the revolutionary achievements and the defense of the socialist homeland," Harry Tisch writes. "The trustful cooperation between party and trade unions passed its historic test when, as a result of the unified revolutionary process, an end was put to the domination of the exploiters and the system of exploitation, the worker and peasant state was established and socialism was brought to victory. The history of our class organization thus graphically demonstrates that the firm and indestructible fighting alliance of the SED and the FDGB is the basis of all our success," Harry Tisch stated.

International relations show "how the FDGB, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and international solidarity, is tightening cooperation and the exchange of experience with the trade unions in the USSR and in the other socialist states and is continuously expanding its relations with the trade unions in the capitalist world and in the young national states." Harry Tisch said that the FDGB's active contribution to the consolidation of the WFTU in the struggle to achieve unity of action of the international trade union movement and for social progress was also stressed.

KRENZ ADDRESSES SOCIALIST YOUTH MEETING 6 MAY

LD061650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Neubrandenburg, 6 May (ADN) -- The patronship by the socialist youth organization of the GDR (FDJ) of the GDR armed forces was discussed at a meeting of the FDJ Central Council 5-6 May.

Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army [NVA], stressed in a report the peace-keeping mission of the NVA which bears arms with the Soviet Armed Forces and the other armies of the socialist defense coalition for the good of man, for social progress, for socialism and peace. In the current complicated class struggle situation it is particularly necessary to give young people convincing and informed answers to their questions about war and peace, about the nature and tasks of socialist military policy, and the military service law.

Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, emphasized the diverse actions by youth toward strengthening and defending socialism. These actions were evidence of their determination to secure peace under all conditions. The history of the FDJ proved that the FDJ and the peace struggle are extremely closely connected. "For this reason we support through our deeds the Soviet suggestions toward securing peace. In all spheres it is necessary 'to unmask' the efforts and demogogic lies of those guilty of the current increased tension in the international situation, the most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the United States and NATO."

During the meeting the members of the bureau also visited units of the NVA. The visits took place on the occasion of the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the FDJ-NVA relationship.

DBD CONGRESS ELECTS SENIOR OFFICIALS 7 MAY

LD071532 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Dr Ernst Mecklenburg was elected chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany [DBD] at its 11th congress in Suhl today. To mark his outstanding services the party's Central Executive Committee elected Ernest Goldenbaum honorary chairman of the party.

In a telegram of congratulations to the new DBD chairman, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee expressed the conviction that the members of the party will continue to apply all their strength for the common aim of further shaping socialism. In solving the tasks they face, the SED and the DBD will continue to stand firmly together in the alliance of all social forces of the people of the GDR.

In a letter to the honorary chairman of the DBD, Ernest Goldenbum, Erich Honecker stressed his lasting services in the consolidation of the alliance between the working class and the working peasants.

At the constituent session of the DBD Central Executive Committee Dr Hans Reichelt and Paul Scholz were elected deputy chairmen of the party.

HOOF AND MOUTH DISEASE QUARANTINE STATUS REPORT

DW061109 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The GDR Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs announced in a status report on hoof and mouth disease that effective 7 May the quarantine in Ribnitz-Damgarten Kreis and in Stralsund Kreis will be generally lifted. Beginning on that date entry into and exit from these regions will again be allowed. The Darss/Zingst Peninsula and some villages in Ribnitz-Demgarten, Stralsund and Grimmen Kreise previously affected by hoof and mouth disease will remain under quarantine. Highway number 105 is blocked in the village of Karnin, Stralsund Kreis, and traffic is being rerouted.

WEST BERLIN RESIDENTS DETAINED AT BORDER STATION

AU060956 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 May 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin, (ADN) -- On 2 May 1982 GDR security organs detained Bernd Steinhauf and Hans Nawrocki, residents of Berlin (West), at the Drewitz GDR border crossing station as agents of criminal gangs for subersive actions on the GDR transit routes. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and arrest warrants were issued. The cars used for the crime -- "Mercedes" with license plates B-PS 822 and B-SU 212 -- were impounded.

BORDER VIOLATOR DETAINED IN EISENACH 4 MAY

AU070959 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin, (ADN) -- On Tuesday a man violated the GDR state border in the Eisenach area and was detained. He had no identification papers with him. According to his own statements, he is FRG citizen Jochen Schwarz. The responsible GDR organs are examing the identity of the person as well as the details of the border violation.

BUDAPEST NOTES REAGAN DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD092050 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] The U.S. President has announced that the United States is prepared to resume talks with the USSR on limiting strategic arms. In a speech given in Illinois, Reagan said that talks, which were broken off in 1979, could be restarted at the end of June. The United States wants to present a two-stage plan to the USSR. In the first stage both countries would reduce by at least one-third, and to the same level, the number of ballistic missile warheads and the number of missiles would also be substantially reduced. In the second stage agreement would be reached about limiting other strategic nuclear arms. Reagan stated that the United States would negotiate seriously and with good intentions and would carefully examine the Soviet proposals.

The American President stated for the first time since taking office, and we quote him: "I have no doubt that the Soviet people and the Soviet leaders are fundamentally interested in preventing a nuclear war." At the same time, Reagan attacked Soviet policy and claimed that the USSR had violated earlier arms limitation agreements.

In conclusion, the President reaffirmed that he was ready to meet Leonid Brezhnev even if the Soviet leader does not visit New York in June to attend the UN special session.

PUJA STARTS TOUR OF CYPRUS, BULGARIA 9 MAY

Departs for Cyprus

LD091516 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] The Hungarian foreign minister has left for the Republic of Cyprus. Frigyes Puja has left for that island republic on an official visit. In 1960, right after the proclamation of Cypriot independence, Hungary was among the first to recognize the Nicosia government. Since then our political and trade relations have been steadily developing. For example, in the past years foreign trade traffic between the two countries has increased several times. The Hungarian foreign minister will make an official, friendly visit to Bulgaria when he finishes his talks in Cyprus.

Puja Arrives

LD100730 Budapest MTI in English 0629 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Nicosia, 9 May (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja arrived on a three-day official visit in the Republic of Cyprus today at the invitation of his colleague, Nikos A. Rolandis. Frigyes Puja, the first Hungarian foreign minister to visit the island, was met at Larnaca Airport by his host.

Following the official reception, Frigyes Puja and his host drove to Nicosia where the official talks will begin on Monday.

PZPR OFFICIAL ORZECHOWSKI ENDS VISIT 7 MAY

LD071922 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 7 May (MTI) -- Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, visited Workers' Party Central Committee.

The visitor held talks with Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. At the meeting marked by an open, comradely and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views over timely questions of their parties' ideological activity as well as over the further intensification of ideological cooperation between the HSWP and the PUWP.

Marian Orzechowski was received by Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, both members of the HSWP Political Committee.

The PUWP Central Committee secretary left Budapest on Friday.

MAGYAR HIRLAP VIEWS POLISH DEMONSTRATIONS

LD080956 Budapest MTI in English 0615 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 8 May (MTI) -- "As the Polish Parliament adopted a statement on national consensus, the gravest incidents since the December introduction of emergency occurred in Warsaw and several other cities, writes MAGYAR HIRLAP in a commentary published on Saturday.

It points out, "according to the official communique issued in Warsaw, the demonstrations culminating in street disturbances, were conducted spectrally in the same way everywhere, probably in conformity with a set scenario: Young secondary school and university students coming from various places -- partly from churches -- began to gather, raised anti-state slogans and then provoked clashes at several points with policemen who were not using arms."

"It points to some central organization," says the commentary, "that the disturbances were preceded by different 'counterfunctions' observed on May Day and since at that time the police did not take firm measures against the organizers because it did not want to spoil the mood of the labour holiday, the organizers hiding behind the [word indistinct] gave the green light for the action on May 3."

"The disturbances were organized at a time when the endeavours aimed at creating national consensus are getting mature and when, seeing the signs of normalization, the authorities considerably eased the emergency provisions. Following the demonstrations, they are again compelled to reimpose strict measures at places."

"Evaluating the events," writes the Budapest daily, "the official communique networked by the Polish television emphasized: The enemies of socialism are harnessing every means -- even by exploiting the youth -- to regain their lost positions."

"The communique added that despite the obvious political provocations, the state administration will not deviate from its political line or socialist renewal."

The same was outlined by Lieutenant-General Kiszczak, minister of the interior, in his parliamentary speech when he said, "The leadership plans to continue reforms as well as the measures aimed at dialogue and evolving national consensus, but simultaneously it would take firm measures against the enemies of the socialist state and against those stirring anarchy."

"Though in a different tone and in an indirect manner, the Polish Catholic Church, too, took a stand favoring the policy of social consensus and dialogue," observes the commentary. "In its statement, it called for evolving mutual trust, it established with conern that fresh disquiet shocking the country is delaying social understanding and slowing down the measures adopted for normalization."

"While assessing the events, the hostile forces must obviously pay attention to the fact that the demonstrations were attended overwhelmingly by students: They (these forces) did not succeed in persuading the working masses to participate in disturbing order. All that they achieved was to involve misled students into a dangerous adventure."

Finally the daily states, "the events serve at least two lessons. The first, perseverence and elaborate political work and still much economic effort are needed in order that thousands of Polish people are not persuaded through false slogans to go to streets against the leadership which is ready to create the foundations for consolidation. The other lesson was summed up as follows by ZYCIE WARSZAWY: 'The development of the situation depends very largely on the population and on the comprehension of the common goals.'"

LEADERS GREET HUSAK, STROUGAL ON ANNIVERSARY

LD081820 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 8 May (MTI) -- On the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, cabled their greetings to Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, head of government.

The telegramme goes: "On this day we remember together with you that it was the victory of the Soviet Union over ditlerite fascism which brought liberty to our peoples and furnished them with the historic opportunity of social progress. Following the victorious February, the Czechoslovak workers, using the opportunity, took control of their fate and set of laying the foundations of socialism in their country.

"We highly appreciate the efforts made by Czechoslovakia, as a solid member of the socialist community, for the sake of peace, international security and social progress.

"We note with deep satisfaction that the many-sided cooperation of our parties, countries and peoples shows a successful development in all domains of life in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, socialism and peace and for the good of our peoples," the cable runs.

Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, sent a telegramme of falicitations to Alois Indra, president of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Greetings messages on the anniversary were sent to Czechoslovak partner organizations by the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union.

OVARI WRITES ON SOCIALIST PUBLIC EDUCATION

LD100846 Budapest MTI in English 0610 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 9 May (MTI) -- The state of socialist public education and the most important tasks posed by its perfection are analyzed -- in connection with the guidelines adopted by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee in its April 7 session -- by Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, in an article published in the May edition of the periodical PARTELET (PARTY LIFE).

The HSWP CC decision of 1972 concerning public education has resulted in major improvements in the field. The large-scale extention of schooling [words indistinct] masses and strata of Hungarian society, raised the national level of general and professional culture, and reduced the disparities in it.

The Hungarian educational results stand well in international comparison. The kindergarten attendance figure is 91 percent, up from 62 percent in 1972. Pre-school tuition has been extended to all children outside kindergartens. The schooling of the 6 to 13 age-groups is 98 percent, and 95 percent of schooling-age children manage to finish the 8-grade primary school up to the age of 16. Ninety-three percent of the school-leaders continue their studies on secondary level (against 82 percent in 1972).

Particularly dynamic has been the rise in the schooling level of younger generations: 56 percent of the 25 to [figure garbled] years old have secondary, and 10 percent have university or college education.

In one of its greatest historic achievements, the socialist system of education helped narrow social disproportions and preserve the sound mobility and open character of society. The past decade saw a slight increase in the proportion of children of physical workers among university and college students (it stands today at about 40 percent), while the ratio of these layers dropped by five percent owing to changes in social structure.

The current problems facing the Hungarian system of public education are mostly rooted in the novel and higher demands that schools are supposed to meet after the socio-economic change [word indistinct] place in the period behind. The pivotal [word indistinct] the 1980 [word indistinct] close up to the new requirements by making improvements in quality and content.

At the same time, the author warns that during the implementation of the Central Committee decision of 1972 some hasty measures were taken, imperiling the stability of the schooling system and the standard of education. For example, the decision highlighted the reduction of failures and repetitions and the elimination of excess burden on students. The realization of these goals, however, led to a tendency of 'levelling downward' on more than one occasion.

The HSWP Central Committee took a stand for the continuous renewal of public education, instead of a structural reform, stressing that the present schooling system still carries plenty of untapped reserves (?for) a more effective and more up-to-date education work.

In improving the quality of education, it is exceedingly important for the school to raise creative youths capable of initiative and committed to the cause of socialism, and to plant into them the need for systematic disciplined and diligent work.

As far as the schooling system is concerned, the current practice of obligatory primary school attendance must be maintained in the framework of the 8-grade school in the future too. Its development, however, should receive special attention, for the 1987-88 academic year will see about 300,000 more primary school pupils than the 1973/43. [dates as received]

In the decades to come, in keeping with the HSWP programme declaration adopted in 1975, the secondary education of rising generations should gain prevelence step by step. Secondary schooling is to remain a self-contained school category also in a longer perspective, but it will be advanced to the direction of integration in content and structure. Important, [as received] the tenets of general culture should be substantially identical in the general and vocational secondary schools in the first phase of instruction. This would permit students of the two school types to alter freely their original choice of profession.

Nevertheless, the inner proportions of secondary schooling will be altered in favour of the general schools imparting matriculation certificate, and therefore a slight increase in the share of these students will be rendered possible. The measure is to correct the overly shift in recent years toward vocational training which involves today about 80 percent of secondary-school attendance.

On the other hand, 70 per cent of university and college students come from general secondary schools which account for (?hardly) 20 per cent of the relevant age-group.

In accordance with the HSWP Central Committee guidelines approved in the April 7 session, a number of major measures are to be worked out and implemented with a view to advancing the system of public education.

By the end of 1983 the government will elaborate the perspective development programme of primary, secondary as well as higher education. Part of it, a new educational law, will be framed to be presented to parliament in 1984 after extensive social discussions.

Measures are to be adopted to do away with (?overregulation) and enhance the independence of schools and teaching staffs.

Next year the government also plans to take moves aimed at increasing the social prestige and financial and moral recognition received by teachers.

ACADEMICIAN INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC REFORM

LD082116 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Academician Jozsef Bognar spoke about the need for comprehensive economic and sociopolitical reforms in his speech at the general assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The same subject arose in the interview which he gave to our collegue, Zoltan Farkas.

[Begin recording] [Farkas] The evaluation of the economic and social reform process is far from unequivocal. This is so even if opinions here rather similar at the academy session. Let us not deny that as regards the content, depth and need for the economic reform, opinions do diverge.

[Answer] Socialist economic management possessed little in the way of experience when we took charge of it. We can regard this entire process as one in which a society begins to get to know itself and begins to become familiar with the conditions which surround it. Although we have achieved considerable development in certain economic spheres, our economy is not sufficiently efficient and it is uncertain as regards the conditions of equilibrium. This indicates that the economy is not functioning sufficiently well; it cannot produce the dynamic which is inherent in it and, as a consequence, there is a definite need for reforms from time to time.

[Question] What do you mean by economic reform? This term is used in a good many senses.

[Answer] I regard it as necessary in the economy itself, and on this occasion on a wider basis than in 1968, when it was primarily the system of management which we reformed. In my opinion, an institutional reform is also necessary; in other words, the revision of the entire system of economic government. When I speak of economic government, what this means in practice is that this act of governing is somehow within another system of government, i. which the political government, the security systems, culture and so on, can be found. It will then be necessary to attain changes in the system of various economic decisions. The sphere of decisions made by the state is still too great; we consider that some of these could be transferred to the sphere of competence of enterprises and others to that of various social organs. This is so because what would be desirable is that the reform would not be just an economic reform but one that would at the same time strengthen the democratism of society.

[Question] Rezsoe Nyers expressed the view in one of his contributions to the debate that the essence of the present reform process is the creation of a multisector economy of a socialist type.

[Answer] What Rezsoe Nyers said means in practice that for a long time, in many countries, the socialist economy, which has an overwhelming preponderance, consisted only of a state sector and of a socialist sector. [as heard] In 1968 we examined the relations of the cooperative sector with the state sector and concluded that there was no reason for establishing a hierarchy of the various forms of ownership, that is to say that state property enjoys primacy, that it is consistently socialist, while cooperative property is somehow second-class. I think that now the question of state property itself must be examined from the aspect of who in fact represents state ownership. Should the owner of, say, every industrial enterprise belonging to the state be the Ministry of Industry, or should the function of ownership and the functions connected with the governing of the economy be distanced from each other to some extent? I am in favor of the latter, but this question has not yet been decided; there are still debates concerning it in economic life.

Cooperative ownership can also be treated in a lesser fashion, that is, by integrating the family holding and the cooperative property; this is something that has taken place, or is in the process of taking place, in the sphere of agriculture. Now various small ventures can develop including ventures by cooperatives, private individuals, franchises, etc, whose purpose is to formulate those production and service units which will make it possible to meet certain needs. Naturally, they will also provide some exports. I am convinced that the reason why in certain areas needs have not been met is that there is no sector whose task it is to provide for that need. Thus, a method of treating monopoly rights in the state sector was developed whereby an organization was content not to fulfill certain needs, but when someone else came forward, even another state enterprise, then it intervened on the basis of monopoly rights, thus preventing the fulfillment of needs.

[Question] This shows that this entire reform process is nothing but the redistribution of economic power. You also voiced this view in your talk at the academy session. Naturally, these steps involve some risk, if for no other reason than because, as you yourself said, only time -- and not years but decades -- can prove the correctness of these measures.

[Answer] At a time when we are under great world economic pressure and are threatened by danger that these great pressures -- with a little exaggeration -- could crush the economy -- as they have essentially crushed the Polish economy -- then the problem arises as to whether this cautious advance can be maintained from the aspect of political and social risks. My view is that the political and social risks of the reforms must be increased. This means that we are aware that the introduction of the reforms brings about political and social conflicts, but we are nonetheless convinced that the nonrealization of the reform or the failure to carry it over to the political and social spheres would involve greater risks in the long term than a reform which accepts political risks that are calculated in a scientific sense.

[Question] You said in your talk that, strangely enough, we have arrived at a sense of national identity these days largely from cultural and linguistic factors. This economic reform, if consistently realized, could increase the sense of identity of this nation.

[Answer] It is my firm conviction that this tradtionally inherited national consciousness is of an excessively literary and linguistic character. It is true that in the 19th century it was always stressed that the nation's existence was in its language; however, Szechenyi and Kossuth always stressed the need for economic renewal.

There were even debates about the relationship between economic renewal and political renewal, national independence, and so forth. Later, probably from 1867 onwards, this more one-sided literary and linguistic national consciousness gained ground. My view is that successful economic activity, concrete economic achievements, the circumstance that the world values, the results attained by a country, brings about an increased esteem of that country, the country itsel feels at home in this activity, otherwise it could not achieve successes: All these are factors of a national consciousness, and I can mention at least two countries, Japan and perhaps also West Germany from this point of view, for whom successful economic development meant the regaining of national self-respect. Both lost wars in which, sociologically speaking, they had lost their national identities. They regained them through economic success.

It appears to me that since we have been engaged in economic reforms in Hungary, and since there is a dynamic economic life, there are debates, achievements in the spheres of the style of life, consumption -- something that everyone is aware of -- people are, so to speak, more proud of being Hungarian. This is something that develops national consciousness and I think this, quite rightly, develops the national consciousness of action of the nation at least as much as a good poem or novel.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND GRANTS ADMISSION

LD072354 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 7 May (MTI) -- The Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have voted Hungary's admission to the U.N. monetary organization. Commissioned by the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Janos Fekete, first vice-president of the Hungarian national bank, signed the Charter of the International Monetary Fund in Washington on Thursday. Hungary is the 146th member of the organization.

BRIEFS

SOVIET OFFICIALS AT CEREMONY -- Budapest, 9 May (MTI) -- A wreath-laying ceremony was held at the liberation monument on Budapest Hill today on the 37th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. After the sounds of the Soviet and Hungarian national anthems, wreaths were laid on behalf of the Soviet Embassy in Budapest by Ambassador V.N. Bazovskiy, envoy-counsellor V.L. Musatov and Colonel N.K. Krasnikov, acting military and air attache. The flowers of the Soviet Southern Army Troops stationed temporarily in Hungary were placed by Colonel-General V.I. Sivenok, commander of the troops. Among the wreath layers were representatives of the Budapest workers too. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 9 May 82 LD]

ITALIAN CULTURAL COOPERATION -- Rome, 23 Apr (MTI) -- 'The Hungarian-Italian Technical and Scientific Cooperation Commission met in Rome from April 19 to 22. They stated that the two countries' cultural as well as technical and scientific relations have developed favorably. Exchanges will continue in the education field in the next 2 years. The work plan also envisages radio and television cooperation. Favorable relations in the fields of solid body physics, biology, medical sciences and geology will be further strengthened. The work plan covers the period until 1984, both sides assure a scholarship fund of 70 months for research study trips and shorter professional visits. The cooperation work plan was signed by Dr Janos Szita, Hungary's ambassador to Rome, and by Dr Paolo Massimo Antici, acting minister and deputy head of the Italian Foreign Ministry's chief directorate of international cultural relations. [Budapest MTI in English 1803 GMT 23 Apr 82 LD]

REAGAN REMARKS ON POLAND, DISARMAMENT NOTED

LD092128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] In a speech delivered at Eureka College in Illinois, U.S. President Ronald Reagan spoke about Polish affairs and about disarmament. He repeated the statement which had already been uttered by Washington and we quote: "If martial law is lifted in Poland, if the political prisoners are freed and dialogue with Solidarity is restored, the United States will be prepared to join in a program of economic aid for Poland."

In other words it is Reagan's de facto wish that the state of affairs in our country before 13 December be restored.

Speaking about disarmament problems, Reagan stated that the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms will be able to begin at the end of June, and added that he hopes to meet Leonid Brezhnev during the coming months, or at some later date to be settled by the two sides.

More on Reagan Speech

LD100744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpt] In a speech yesterday President of the United States Ronald Reagan spoke on Polish affairs and about disarmament. Speaking of the situation in our country, he renewed the well-known accusation of U.S. propaganda to the effect that the Soviet Union is not permitting the Polish nation to determine its own fate.

SOLIDARITY BROADCAST CALLS FOR STRIKE 13 MAY

NC092030 Paris AFP in English 2021 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 May (AFP) -- The fourth broadcast of the pirate station radio Solidarity was picked up for about one minute tonight by foreign press agencies based in central Warsaw.

A woman announcer called for a 15-minute strike for May 13 and asked listeners to stop whatever they would be doing at noon on that day and remain motionless in place.

Her voice was then drowned out by the sound of rythmic music.

Radio Solidarity first broadcast on April 12, for eight minutes without jamming. Its second broadcast on April 30 lasted a few minutes but was barely audible. Its May 3 broadcast was drowned out by a music program.

It has since scheduled broadcasts for 2100 local time Sunday nights.

JARUZELSKI, OTHERS AT VICTORY DAY CELEBRATIONS

LD091456 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 May (PAP) -- Members of Poland's supreme authorities attended celebrations of the 37th anniversary of the victory over Nazism held today in Warsaw's Victory Square.

The main part of the celebrations was the ceremonial changing of the guards at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The event drew together many of the capital's inhabitants, including representatives of the city's enterprises, activists of the civic committees of national rebirth, youth, war veterans, and soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces.

A 24-gun salute was fired at noon to commemorate the V-Day and after the changing of the guards, wreaths were laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

A wreath from the nation, whose carnations were arranged to form a white eagle, the Polish coat of arms, was laid at the tomb by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption and prime minister, Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State, Stanislaw Gucwa, Sejm marshal, Roman Malinowski, chairman of the United Peasant Party Central Committee, Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee, Marshal Michal Zymierski, former commander in chief of the Polish Armed Forces and honary president of the National Board of the war veterans' organization ZBOWID, and General Mieczyslaw Moczar, chairman of the ZBOWID Chief Council.

Wreaths were also laid by heads and members of diplomatic missions in Poland, among them those of the USSR, France, the USA, and Britain, i.e. the countries which formed the great coalition during World War Two.

The celebrations in Victory Square ended with a military parade of all the kinds of armed forces.

A guard of honour was put up by Polish soldiers also at the cemetery-mausoleum of the soldiers of the Soviet army in Warsaw.

Wreaths at the monument commemorating Soviet soldiers were laid by delegations of the All-Poland Committee of the National Unity Front, the Sejm, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Defence, the National Board of ZBOWID, as well as other political and social organizations, and representatives of Warsaw's enterprises and schools.

Wreaths were laid also by delegations of the Soviet Embassy and the diplomatic missions of other socialist states.

Labecki at Gdansk Ceremony

LD082240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] A ceremonial meeting, organized by combattant milieus, was held in Gdansk to mark Victory Day. During the ceremony attended by PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Jan Labecki, the history of World War II was recalled as were the conclusions emerging from this dramatic history lesson for the Polish nation. Flowers were laid at places of remembrances such as Westerplatte and the Soviet soldiers' cemetery-mausoleum in Gdansk. Similar ceremonies were also held in Szczecin.

Messner, Romanik at Celebrations

LD092244 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 May (PAP) -- Celebrations marking Victory Day were held across the country on 8 and 9 May.

In Katowice flowers were laid at the monument to the Polish soldier by representatives of the voivodship authorities with members of PUWP CC Political Bureau and first secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Katowice Professor Zbigniew Messner and miner from the Siemianowice colliery Jerzy Romanik. Flowers were also laid at monuments of gratitude to the Soviet army, the cemetery in Gliwice where Soviet soldiers are buried, at the gratitude monument in Sosnowiec and other localities in Upper Silesia.

An anti-war demonstration of inhabitants of Gdansk and Elblag Voivodships was held at the site of the former Nazi death camp in Stutthof.

An exhibition illustrating the Second World War and tradition of the Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms was opened in Pila.

Victory marches marking V-Day took place in many places, including the Bielsko-Biala, Czestochowa and Rzeszow Voivodships.

GLEMP DENOUNCES VIOLENCE BY 'PATRIOTIC' POLES

AFP Report

NC091442 Paris AFP in English 1427 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Krakow, 9 May (AFP) -- Polish Roman Catholic Primate Jozef Glemp today denounced the use of violence by "patriotic" Poles, and called on the Polish authorities to reopen dialogue with the community to solve Poland's problems.

In a sermon here marking the feast day of St Stanislas, Poland's patron saint, Archbishop Glemp said "stones are a very weak argument," referring to last week's violent incidents across Poland. "Anyone can throw stones, but stones don't make laws," he said.

In his speech, which was applauded at several points by a crowd of 10,000 people who followed a long procession from Skalka Basilica, where St Stanislas' relics lie, to Castle Wawel Cathedral, the archbishop noted that Poland is once more "on the edge of a precipice."

"We know the patriotic feelings of the Poles," he said, but added that no sector of society has the right to "manipulate" that patriotism. "No-one has the right to exploit the nobel patriotism of our young Poles."

The archbishop called on Poles to demonstrate the "force of our minds rather than that of our muscles."

"Evil cannot defeat evil. We cannot allow ourselves the luxury of inappropriate, unreasonable or too hasty actions, for the price is too high," the archbishop said. "We have the right to demand of the authorities that which is recognized as in the interest of the whole nation," Msgr Glemp continued. "We must do so in a way which reflects the dignity of a proud nation," he said.

Appealing to Poland's military rulers, the archbishop said,"We want dialogue, and this demand must be strong enough for the dialogue to begin at last." "Many have lost confidence in a dialogue, but the bishops and the primate's Social Council think that dialogue is possible," he concluded.

A large delegation of Krakow members of the now-suspended independent trade union Solidarity took part in the procession, carrying a large candle engraved with the name Solidarity, [words indistinct] vase of flowers, which they placed on the cathedral altar. The ceremony opened with a moving recorded blessing by Pope John Paul II, and was presided by Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, archbishop of Krakow.

Exploitation of Youth

LD092214 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 May (PAP) -- In accordance with a tradition of over 700 years, today in Krakow there were church ceremonies to honor St Stansilaw. During the mass the Polish Primate Jozef Glemp delivered a sermon in which he said in particular that the Polish people who have accumulated an enormous amount of political experience and who are lovers of freedom must be guided by wisdom in their actions. Wisdom in its turn means good sense and the ability to conduct a dialogue and to formulate one's just demands. A stone, said the primate, is the very worst argument in a discussion. Many people have despaired of the spirit of accord but the Polish Episcopate and the Primate's Council consider that accord and dialogue are possible.

The social, political and economic situation of Poland are complex, very complex, but our people must have a future, must believe in the reality of future prospects. We must also realize the complexity of the situation of our country and of the growing threat of nuclear war and of total destruction. Poland and the Poles are part of the world, a part of society and in our actions we must take into consideration the fact that the fate of this society also depends on us.

On 8 May in one of the churches of Warsaw Jozef Glemp delivered a sermon in which he said concerning the anniversary of victory and recent occurences in the streets: We realize that peace is threatened and that where human hearts are hardened, where they are fortified in hatred, it is easy for conflicts to arise as well as arguments and fighting. Sometimes, continued Archbishop Glemp, people manage to direct the anger of other people to suit their interests. Today I would like to say that not only is it not tolerable to direct anger but is is not tolerable either to manipulate patriotic feelings which in their most noble form inhabit the hearts of young people. It is not permissible to abuse a feeling of love for the homeland and something which is noble patriotism. Young people must be protected from manipulation. May young people not get involved in the arguments of adults for if this is not the case they will only serve as an instrument, a pawn used for manipulation which may be carried out by very irresponsible people.

On the same day the Polish primate spoke again in Czestochowa. He called on young people to "maintain reason." The use of the noble patriotism of young people for purposes which are not patriotic is a dreadful crime, noted Glemp.

YOUNG PEOPLE CREATE DISTURBANCE IN WROCLAW 9 MAY

LD091726 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Our Wroclaw correspondent reports that a group of young people gathered near the stadium of the Gornik Club. The crowd later dispersed following appeals by militia officials who arrived there. Those people who did not listen to the appeals to disperse will have their cases brought before the magistrate's court.

'ACCELERATED' PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DEMONSTRATORS

LD081816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] In connection with the recent breaches of public order, the press spokesman of the Ministry of Justice reports that regional courts have taken up 39 cases involving 45 people under the new accelerated procedures for hearing cases.

The decree of 12 December 1981 on special procedures in cases of crimes and misdemeanors perpetrated during the period of martial law broadens -- in relation in the state of the law before 12 December -- the scope for the application of accelerated procedures in cases concerning some misdemeanors, particularly those involving a breach of public order and those directed against the activity of state and social institutions and against physical inviolability and freedom. The decree also stiffens the penalties for misdemeanors examined under this procedure.

Prevalent among the cases already brought before the courts are those involving charges of damaging or removing flags and of insulting Citizens' Militia officials.

TELEPHONE LINKS AMONG VOIVODSHIPS TO BE RESTORED

LD081554 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1503 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Here is more on the decision of the minister of internal affairs, which was taken in agreement with the Ministry of Communications, and which was made public on 29 April concerning intervoivodship automatic telephone communications: The Ministry of Communications announces that as of 10 May automatic telephone links between voivodships throughout the country will be gradually restored as the intercity telephone exchanges are restored.

WESTERN MEDIA ACCUSED OF EXAGGERATION, INVENTION

TV Commentary

LD080900 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 8 May 82

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 7 May (PAP) -- The Polish television chief newscast tonight showed glimpses of the May street disturbances in Gdansk. Close-ups and stills showed young people participating in them. The commentary in the pictures said law enforcement units did not interfere when a seemingly peaceful gathering was held downtown in the city, though "something was hanging in the air": the organizers of the gathering only waited for a pretext and this was supplied by the police removing a drunk man from the scene. A crowd of youngsters whose emotions were fired up by instigators of the riots demanded his release. They began to put up a barricade and throw stones at the police. As was established later, the youngsters were mostly work dodgers.

Meanwhile, "Western media repeatedly use such notions as 'protests and demonstrations of the Polish society'," the TV commentary said.

"Against the background of exaggerated information, Western media launched yet another attack against Poland. News on the alleged preparations for strikes, demonstrations and riots in Poland are pouring from Western correspondents' telexes almost incessantly."

"This information is in fact nothing else but camouflaged instructions for opposition to the Polish authorities," said the TV commentary quoting a UPI, Agence France Presse and Swedish daily AFTONBLADET dispatches which present a distorted picture of the situation in Poland.

Situation in Warsaw

LD091928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 May 82

[Marek Baranski commentary]

[Text] Attempts to provoke more street riots have intensified recently. Those on 3-4 May apparently are not enough. Reagan's visit to Western Europe is rapidly approaching and any unrest in Poland would be very welcome.

Here and there people are starting to say that economic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union are in fact nonsensical. On the other hand, the U.S. administration considers them a weapon which effectively softens up the socialist countries. Therefore everything must be done in order to prove that the situation in our country has not been normalized at all, that the whole communisty fights against the "junta."

And they do it. For instance Radio Free Europe is attaining miracles of ingenuity. Recently it has invented a phoney former soldier of the (home army) who passed his reminiscences onto the homeland. These reminiscences were nothing more than a small collection of principles of conspiracy. In fact, they used a style appropriate to instructions of this type. For instance: remember, the fundamental principle of a conspirator is not to be conspicuous, do not sport a beard or moustache, be a rank and file member of the grey crowd! Be always vigilant but not to an extent of drawing attention to yourself! Check if you are being tailed! etc., etc.

Another activity of this broadcasting station, distinguished in the struggle against Poland, is the so-called news from home, originating, needless to say, from trustworthy or credible sources. Recently all news has said the same thing. Today another round of the struggle against the authorities was to have taken place in the old city of Warsaw. We draw your attention ladies and gentlemen to how the places are being selected, places where we are supposed to meet the authorities. This for instance is never Ursynow or Sluzewie. Poles think in symbols and they have to be provoked to a brawl in places full of symbols.

Then those who throw stones are sure that they are fighting for these symbols. Those who disperse them know that they are fighting in defense of these symbols. The result is that both sides get mauled, and in between them lies a charred Polish flag. I don't think that this is what either side wanted but that is how fratricidal strife always ends. The charred Polish flag is a symbol too. This is what can happen to our fatherland if we do not begin to consider everything, if we allow ourselves to be set against each other. We must finally learn what is being said to us in Polish, and what is said in some foreign dialect.

No disturbances occurred today in the old city of Warsaw. The Western correspondents did not see their wishes fulfilled today. Their bosses are sure to be dissatisfied. One was able to film the school outings, the families out for walks, the children with ice cream, and although some people were upset, calm prevailed in the old city, today reason prevailed.

TRYBUNA LUDU NOTES VALUE OF MARTIAL LAW

LD071018 Warsaw PAP in English 0806 GMT 7 May 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 7 May (PAP) -- The same Western-inspired forces who readied for Poland an economic ruin, if not fratricidal war, out of their resolve to dismantle the socialist state, are now rising their heads again trying this time to hide behind the backs of unwitting but adventurous young people rather than workers, writes today TRYBUNA LUDU in a reference to recent disturbances in some Polish towns.

Reviewing the situation in Poland after five months since December 13 the PUWP daily says that the martial law decisions checked the destructive scenario for Poland to gradually become "a glimmer of hope for many, for the steadily growing majority."

"For it has turned out that this martial law, for all its unpleasant restrictions of civil freedoms, has a curing impact.

"Martial law in Poland does not remind of martial law in other countries. It is treated flexibly, while its restrictions have been steadily eased," underscores the daily pointing to some of the well-known basic facts working to the benefit of socialist Poland:

-- consistent implementation of the economic reform,

-- uninterrupted work by representative organs focusing on streamlining the economy,

-- the process of rebirth of the party and growing activeness of non-party people,

-- continuing dialogue between the state authorities and the church,

-- the authorities oft-emphasized will for national accord.

The reversal of such positive developments that have brightened the country's prospects, writes TRYBUNA LUDU, "could serve only those who hate socialist Poland and who are alarmed by every slightest sign of an improvement."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI: NO ROOM FOR HOSTILITIES

LD071646 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May (PAP) -- In a commentary on the recent street disturbances, the Polish newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes that recently the frenzied enemies of Poland and organizers of psychological war have again embarked on adventuristic actions, which they screen with patriotic slogans.

In this dirty work they have striven to exploit a wonderful national tradition closely connected with the architects of the 3 May Constitution. Latter-day anarchists and enemies of the socialist state are now trying to take over the exemplary and noble ideas of the architects of that constitution.

What goals were being pursued by the local and foreign organizers of the street clashes in the capital and other Polish cities? The answer to this question can be found in the latest action of launching air balloons over Polish territory, an action which was connected with attempts to relay to Poland from abroad new instructions on further subversion.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI recalls what Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski said about a forthcoming relaxation of the restrictions on the freedom of public life or the complete lifting of these restrictions as the situation in Poland stabilizes. However, the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation warned: Let no one count on there being weakness and hesitation.

The intensions expressed by General Jaruzelski are now being implemented. The Sejm is carrying out its legislative functions. State bodies are carrying out their normal duties. The economic reform is being introduced. Martial law restrictions are being relaxed. But there is no room for hostile activities. In accordance with the requirements of martial law, the public order authorities are relentlessly countering attempts to continue the destructive activities indulged in before 13 December.

It is regrettable that society, including young workers, is indirectly paying for the adventures of reactionaries and extremists. The overwhelming majority of young people are working, studying and conscientiously performing their tasks for the motherland. However, certain groups of young people have become a weapon in the hands of the enemies of socialism and People's Poland. Furthermore, the effect of these destructive actions is to delay the relaxation of martial law. This is also a consideration which justifies the need to struggle resolutely against all manifestations of anarchy. There is not and cannot be any further tolerance of hostile activities in Poland. Political adventurists should be under no illusions.

WARSAW CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWED ON 3 MAY EVENTS

LD082038 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] After a more consolidated period, the disturbances in Poland have reactivated interest in the Polish crisis. We have been in contact with our Warsaw correspondent. Jozsef Meruk asks the questions, Szabolcs Szilagyi provides the answers.

[Begin recording] [Question] May 9 is an important holiday in Poland. As far as I know -- there are various reports and rumors in the world press and radio -- the opposition, which is organizing itself in Poland, will try to make use of this holiday.

[Answer] Indeed, just as so many times before, now once again the prognostics concerning new tensions are linked to holidays and anniversaries. Some Western radio stations believe that new disturbances can be expected in Poland in the next few days, including tomorrow. They talk about preparations for demonstrations and strikes. Through reports of this sort they are once again participating in the work of organizing, from the outside.

[Question] If I understand this correctly, by specifying the place and the time, where and when, then supposedly an opposition action can be expected. In practice they mobilize certain strata.

[Answer] Indeed, that is so. The disturbances at the beginning of the week were organized with the help of a tremendous propaganda effort by these circles. They were prepared, on the one hand, by elements inside the country -- let us not forget this -- with leaflets, a whispering propaganda campaign and, on the other hand -- which is what we are talking about now -- also from beyond our borders with the help of inciting broadcasts. Certain Western radio stations -- not only Radio Free Europe -- first provide the appropriate mood preparation, the whipping up of the national sentiment, and then very precise organizational instructions, saying where and when meetings are to be held.

[Question] Szabolcs, let me interrupt you. Is there any information about the extent to which the one-time interned -- remember, by now perhaps more than 4,000 have been released -- participated in these disturbances?

[Answer] This is a question that occurred to me as well. I also tried to find out about this in the press and in the most diverse official communiques; however, up to now I have discovered nothing. Neither data concerning summary proceedings nor other information reveals whether any released internees participated in either the organization of the disturbances or in the disturbances themselves. I have no knowledge of such cases.

[Question] According to television reports, young men, women and children took part in demonstrations. Is this a fair reflection of the social composition of the demonstrations?

[Answer] Yes, those participating were young people. I was out in the streets on that difficult 3 May; I saw the demonstrating crowd, I saw those who participated in the disturbances. They were largely young people, children, mainly teenagers. However, before a false picture emerges concerning Polish youth, let me say that at present about 60 percent of Polish society consists of young people, people under 30; only a minute proportion of young people -- or even of the students who are the easiest to incite -- took part. The tactical trick employed by the organizers was to disseminate the disturbances -- once the crowd was dispersed -- into five or six different parts of Warsaw. They wanted to create the illusion that the entire capital was rioting. Radio Free Europe listed the various locations the next day. This was quite true; indeed, a few hundred, or at some places more than a thousand young people were breaking things, shouting and throwing stones at the police at five or six parts of Warsaw; in the main they were extremely well-dressed teenagers.

Let me say something else, however, in connection with these young people. Just recall, dear listeners, the Polish events of 1981. During the last months of anarchy, reports came from various cities of children's strikes in secondary schools and even in general schools. There are many documents in Poland to show that the last reserve of the opponents of socialism in Poland is this hardly adolescent youth, which, owning to its extreme inexperience combined with the dynamism and restlessness associated with that age, can be quickly incited to positive and negative actions alike.

[Question] It is no accident then that the next meeting of the PZPR Central Committee has this topic on its agenda.

[Answer] Indeed, both the PZPR Central Committee and every forum, wherever discussions are being held, devote a great deal of attention to youth, which has been somewhat neglected. [end recording]

WARSAW CALLS FOR NATIONAL 'VICTORY' STRUGGLE

LD081952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] On 9 May, when the victory over Hitler's Germany was announced in Berlin to the world, it was hard for us to believe that the Poles had avenged years of occupation. There was joy in this, but thoughtfulness too. For at that time, everyone knew, or at least guessed, that an era -- a period full of unrest, struggle, striving to preserve the life of the nation, and one's own too, which was extraordinarily easy to lose -- had come to an end. The epoch that was beginning also brought with it much uncertainty. What would Poland be like? Would there be a successful rebuilding of the country? Hardly anyone -- except the Varsovians -- believed that Warsaw would again be a capital. Today we have a Warsaw. The country exists. There are 36 million of us.

Again we are on the threshold of new events, on the threshold of history. What will tomorrow bring? Will we succeed in completing that great work of overcoming contradictions, knitting together that which is divided, taking the road again in the chosen, simple direction? This moment is unlike any other in our history. Following the economic crisis, the crisis of confidence, there is a near crisis in the will co reconstruct, in the will to survive. Otherwise, how can one explain that the effort of reform and of profound change in the life of the country has not yet yielded the fruits so eagerly awaited? How should one evaluate the fact that despite the will for accord shown and declared by the authorities, by many social forces, groups and organizations, it was possible for an element of opposition -- of antisocialist negation, insensitive, one which took no account of anything, be it history or the needs of the country or the wisdom of national experience -- to spill out onto the streets? Is there any shortage of knowledge about what happened, what can happen, or what will happen if matters continue to follow this course? That day of victory 37 years ago reminds us today that true victory is something that calls for a great effort, for great willpower, for joint action. Refusal to work for our homeland is equivalent to refusing to fight then for its freedom, for everything. The idea of freedom and justice, of a life free of restriction, and the idea of the conscious obligations of man, the common good and the good of the country, depend on us, people: on hard, sweaty, honest work. Our homeland requires peace and order. We need -- order in our common life. This is not served by the anger and hate -- which those among us who think only about destruction of everything and not about construction -- are still trying to spill out in the streets.

We need a joint victory, this time not over an external enemy, but over ourselves -- our own victory, in fact. For many matters must be revalued; wise choices must be made and still wiser actions and work done. If that great moral reform and important political choice is not made in us, where and who could do it? This is what duty dictates regarding our nation, our homeland. That important word must not be abused. Better, perhaps, to leave it out, speaking more simply about life, about community, about the unity of history and culture.

The wisdom of history provides too many proofs that a breakup and obstinacy among people should be overcome, otherwise societies lose ties which bind them together, permitting them to exist. Help should always be sought from friends, but primarily it should be sought in ourselves, because in every nation there is more strength than we imagine, and more determination in acting for the common good, than aliens judge.

National conscience, social susceptibility, reserves of patience and will to agree, should be reawakened, because much will and strength is needed to shift the weight of the economic crisis, to streighten the road of economic development, without which there will be no better life, no greater freedoms, nor hope. Hope is both the strength of tomorrow, and the experience passed onto us by those generations which, in green army uniforms or in the resistance, fought then for the life of the nation, finally erecting the white and red flag in Berlin.

Victory is possible; more, it is certain; but it lies primarily in our hands. Let us not let anybody knock this hope, this certainty, this faith, from our grasp.

PZPR SECRETARIAT DOCUMENT ON EIGHTH PLENUM

LD090208 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 May (PAP) -- The PZPR Central Committee Secretariat has defined the tasks facing party committees and organizations in connection with realizing resolutions adopted by the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. A document concerning this issue was published by the Central Committee Secretariat.

The PZPR Central Committee appraised at its eighth plenum the current state of the economy and actions aimed at overcoming the crisis phenomena and at restoring economic stability. The Central Committee confirmed the party's unchanging determination to continue the process of thorough socioeconomic reforms.

The growth of effectiveness in the utilization of production potential is the condition for overcoming the crisis and for creating foundations for further socioeconomic development. This is the chief directive of the economic strategy of the 1980's in which the quality of work must become the principal factor of development. An essential factor of putting the country onto the road is reform.

An important task which the party faces is to create a political climate promoting the activation of labor collectives and the whole people in constructing the foundations of Poland's economic stabilization.

The Central Committee in implementing the resolution of the ninth congress invariably stands on the grounds of the patriotic idea of national accord as a platform of partnerlike, constructive relations with all the social forces recognizing the superiority of interests of socialist state. The realization of this idea and the elimination of destructive forces are the condition for internal peace, for extricating Poland out of the crisis and for stabilizing the national economy.

The civic committees of national rebirth [OKON] are starting to play essential role in the fulfillment of these tasks. The Politburo obligates party members operating in the OKONs to initiate their actions in the socioeconomic sphere.

The introduction of martial law opened up the road for the normalization of economic life. The basis for envigorating industry and the entire economy has become increased extraction of coal and other forms of raw materials. A process of restoring financial and market equilibrium has been inaugurated. Some progress has been made in the foreign trade.

The economy is starting to enter the phase of expanding collaboration and cooperation and assistance on the part of the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

However, the atmosphere of inability and the wait-and-see attitude have not been overcome everywhere. Party organizations must increase the force of their influence on the managerial cadres and entire crews in order to break the inhibitions in urgently shifting to the new mechanisms of management which require initiative and resourcefulness.

These purposes will be served by the implementation of the following tasks:

The realization of the inspirational role of party orgnaizations in surmounting the crisis and introducing the reform:

-- The Central Committee deems the aims of the government's program for the economic stabilization of the country to be the correct line of action and makes it incumbent on the Politburo and all party committees and organizations to further its fulfillment by their actions. All enterprises and economic organizations and organs of state and economic administration, scientific-research and design institutions and public and scientific-technical organizations must be embraced by these actions.

-- An obligation is being places on party organizations to inspire and aid managerial staffs and crews in preparing their own programs for overcoming difficulties and attaining better production results and economic relations than up to now.

-- Programs for surmounting difficulties on the part of enterprises are to be discussed at open party meetings this June and party members are to define tasks and to determine their realization.

-- Party organization at industrial plants manufacturing goods for export and at foreign trade enterprises should keep a systematic watch over the fulfillment of export tasks in order to remove existing setbacks and to search for possibilities of expanding the range and scope of exports.

The development of self-management in work collectives in the socialist enterprises:

The Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum found it proper to gradually revive the functioning of employee self-management in enterprises, with the emergence of suitable conditions. In this connection the party organizations at enterprises and in state farms must actively facilitate the attainment of political, economic and organizational conditions for the revival of self-management activity and carry out propaganda-educational activity in the collectives on the subject of the essence of socialist self-management. The party committee bureaus together with the leadership of the administration and the consultative commissions of the enterprises must carry out in the first 6 months an assessment of the conditions permitting the revival of the activity of the organs of self-management.

Increasing the productivity of labor and labor discipline:

-- The party organizations will be the initiators in the third quarter of this year of working out factory systems of stimulating and influencing the growth of the productivity of labor, savings of raw materials and other materials and energy, and the high quality of articles and also organize open party meetings on the subject of the principles of the factory system of wages. The party organizations will constantly check the correspondence between the wages policy being realized and the decisions of the Ninth PZPR congress.

Production costs and the prices for goods:

-- The task of party organizations at enterprises and of the economic commissions of party committees is to show constant concern for reducing production costs and increasing production by means of saving materials, using secondary raw materials and byproducts and reducing labor-intensiveness.

The PZPR Central Committee Secretariat points to the crucial significance of cooperation with the USSR and other socialist states:

-- "The international division of labor and trade are an important factor in overcoming the crisis. Polish economy is broadly opened to international cooperation in spite of the obstacles created by some Western countries."

The Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum stressed the great importance of the cooperation and assistance which Poland is being given by the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. An important stimulus for broadening and strengthening this cooperation was provided by the recent visits by a Polish party and state delegation to the capitals of the fraternal countries: Moscow, Berlin, Prague and Budapest. It is incumbent on party organizations to create a political climate for the general monitoring of production costs with the particular aim of ensuring that the population is not made to answer for the consequences of the mismanagement of enterprises.

"The expansion of economic cooperation within the framework of the CEMA has the nature of a long-range reorientation of our economy on the basis of common economic and political interests. It is the task of party committees and organizations of all levels to create an atmosphere facilitating economic and scientific-technical integration with socialist countries," the Secretariat's document stresses.

In this connection the PZPR Central Committee puts on party organizations and authorities a number of duties and obligates them to propagate and increase among crews the knowledge about the proper climate for economic cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries.

In this connection the Central Committee obligates the party organizations at enterprises [words indistinct] with the USSR and other socialist countries. [Words indistinct] stimulating the development of exports to socialist countries.

3. [As received] stimulate and check the development of industrial and agricultural specialization and cooperation with CEMA member countries on the basis of the departmental programs.

4. Influence the growth of the foreign trade exchange and the improvement of its effectiveness with the help of periodic analyses.

5. Analyze the possibilities of deepening cooperation between the border areas of the socialist states.

6. Periodically report on the fulfillment of the agreements adopted during bilateral meeting between the party and state leadership of the Polish People's Republic and the socialist countries.

Industrial production for satisfying the needs of the agricultural and foodstuffs complex:

The Central Committee has deemed the development of the foodstuffs complex to be a top-priority objective. The possibilities of providing foodstuffs for the peoples and the enhancement of the degree of independence in this sphere are issues of the highest sociopolitical order. They will require special efforts in many branches of the economy performing cooperative and supply functions in respect to the agricultural and foodstuffs complex. In this connection, party organizations and the relevant party authorities as well as departments of the Central Committee will in particular initiate and supervise the development of production for the needs of agriculture and the food industry, particularly in the sphere of chemicals, agricultural machines and implements, spare parts, construction materials and special clothing.

Social policy:

-- The satisfaction of the principal consumer requirements of the population is today one of the most important aims of social policy. Party committees and party organizations must see to it that the work of social commissions develops and promotes the satisfaction of the needs of workers and above all those who find themselves in the most difficult material circumstances. At the same time, one must ensure that this assistance should not go to people who by their attitude toward their work do not deserve it.

Observance of the law, the raising of the level of public discipline, the struggle with speculation and wastefulness:

-- The committee considers it to be an important task to continue the struggle with the manifestations of parasitism and callousness [bezdushiye] and to hinder the violation of the socialist norms of communal life.

The PZPR Central Committee has stressed that the decision of the Eighth Central Committee Plenum is the concretization of a strategy outlined by the ninth party congress.

The Central Committee has made it incumbent on the problem committees of the Central Committee to take into account the tasks arising from the present decision in the plans for work for 1982. The Central Committee will constantly observe the current state of the implementation of the decision of the eighth plenum.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS CHANGES IN NEW EDUCATION BILL

LD072208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] The bill on higher education was the subject of a press conference today at the press office of the Council of Ministers. Here are the statements made at the press conference by Prof Zbigniew Resich, chairman of the Social Codification Commission which had drawn up the original text of the bill; and Prof Benon Miskiewicz, minister of higher education, science and technology.

[Begin recording] [Resich] The original draft produced by the Social Codification Commission undoubtedly was a simple model of self-management of the higher education system. It was an unusual solution which had no analogy either in socialist countries or in Western countries. Perhaps it is true to say that, indeed, on the wave of recent events the commission had drawn up a model of a self-management system which, perhaps, failed to take sufficient account of the position of the whole ministerial department of higher education. It was a controversial issue.

All this was reflected in amendments which were submitted to the Sejm. These amendments produced by the ministerial department, which received the support of the Council of Ministers, were the subject of discussions in the Sejm commissions. Ultimately a number of the government proposals were introduced into the bill.

It is premature for me to make any assessments here but one thing is certain, namely the fact that the bill which we now have amounts to a decisive forward step in comparison with the legal situation which has existed to date. It introduces self-management on a much further scale than we have had so far. The scope of the self-management system is reflected in much greater powers of the senate of the university and a broader composition of the senate; in addition it is reflected in the powers of the Main Council for Science and Higher Education.

In an effort to summarize a comparison between the original text drawn up by the Codification Commission and the version which has become the subject of the ultimate resolution of the Sejm, it is necessary to state that the compromise has been reflected in the fact that certain powers of the Main Council for Higher Education which the commission intended precisely for the Main Council, always safeguarding for the minister the right to submit proposals, have now been reversed and in the draft bill a whole number of important powers have passed into the hands of the minister, and the Main Council for Higher Education is to express its views on the subject concerned.

And what is the position concerning the issue of the rights of students and right of the professorial body? As far as students' rights are concerned the bill does not presently differ much from our original project; the students have obtained a much stronger position than they had in the past. They have some freedom to express their views and to associate in organizations and so on. There is one barrier here, however: We had also envisaged protest actions for students, but the present text of the bill does not envisage such actions. Instead, it envisages a certain method of mediation which would settle the major issues.

As to the rights of the professorial body, it is a matter of importance to us whether this issue has obtained a full understanding in the bill or not. On this point one can have some doubts, and here I would have preferred to have the solutions of the original draft of the Codification Commission which envisaged the possibility of dissolving a work contract for academic staff, in principle, only by means of disciplinary proceedings.

Well, the text of the bill contains other possibilities -- for instance, the dismissal after two negative assessment reports on junior members of the staff but up to and including assistant professors. A contract of employment can also be dissolved if a member of staff, in the opinion of the body which produces the assessment, does not carry out his duties in accordance with the tasks of the higher education system; on the other hand the draft bill safeguards, on this point, the rights of the professorial body in as much as the Council of State must always on such occasions express its consent.

What matters here, of course, is the manner of practical application in the future; it will depend on how these matters are dealt with. However, it should be stated that as far as the general principles of self-management are concerned they have been maintained in the bill; for instance the principle of the freedom of science, the freedom of research, taking into account differences in world outlook.

This is the great compromise which has been achieved as a result of the conflict of attitudes supported previously by Solidarity and by the representatives of our authorities. The ultimate formula introduces here the principle of the freedom of science, but the text of the bill strongly emphasizes also the need of such teaching and the upbringing of youth which would be in accordance with socialist principles. A discussion will be continued and I would not like to add anything else.

It is the practical application of the bill that will be of paramount importance. Everything will depend on the good will of both sides. If the self-management system functions prudently and if the ministry shows good will and seeks accord, especially with the representatives of the Main Council for Higher Education, then there should not be any problems.

[Miskiewicz] I would only like to add to this statement the assurance that the main direction of our ideas lay in providing the minister with such powers under the provisions of the bill as would simply sanction his existence and his ability to perform his constitutional duty. We are conscious of the fact that higher education establishments in Poland are a state institution and that the state, in its dealing with higher educational authorities as with its own state bodies and institutions, must ensure for itself influence over the functioning of these establishments, a functioning which will be in accordance with the general direction of the development of our state, and consequently maintaining the socialist image of that state. For this reason, while taking into account all the issues connected with the freedom of science and academic teaching, while heeding the plurality of world outlooks existing in the higher education system, the main emphasis in our amendments concentrated on stressing the state character of higher educational establishments as well as their functioning in accordance with the general socialist direction of the system of People's Poland.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Siwak in Ciechanow

LD082118 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] PUWP CC Political Bureau member Albin Siwak on Friday met with construction workers at the city of Ciechanow, northeast of Warsaw, to discuss the current situation in the country and the building industry.

Considerable attention in the discussion was paid to the future of trade unions and worker self-management in Poland.

Speaking about the future of the trade union movement, Albin Siwak stated that there must be genuinely worker trade unions elected at the grassroots by factory crews, yet they must be of a class character -- such as were demanded by workers in their healthy protest in August of 1980.

The strength of the trade union movement in the country will be decided by its unity and cohesion as well as its genuinely worker face, he said.

Czyrek Chairs Meeting

LD072110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek, a meeting has taken place of representatives of the allied political parties and sociopolitical organizations, devoted to a discussion of the present international situation, particularly the international repercussions of events in Poland and, against this background, the tasks for our country's foreign policy and the role of sociopolitical organizations in its implementation.

During the lively discussion, the considerable possibilities and urgent need for further active support by sociopolitical organizations for the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic were indicated, as well as the need to counter the attempts -- undertaken by the West -- to apply economic restrictions and to isolate Poland on the international arena, as well as to counter the hostile propaganda campaign conducted against our country.

Attends Diplomats' Meeting

LD071358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] In the Sejm building a meeting of the Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, members of the Sejm Presidium and members of the diplomatic corps.

During the meeting, in which the minister of foreign affairs, Jozef Czyrek, participated, Stanislaw Gucwa informed the participants at the meeting about the main work of our parliament during the recent months. He emphasized that the imposition of martial law on 13 December of last year did not disrupt the work on rebuilding and democratizing our socioeconomic structures and did not cause the suspension of the activities of Sejm organs.

There has been a noticeable intensification of legislative work recently. During the 4 months of the current year the Sejm has passed 26 statutes and listened to a number of government reports. The Sejm commissions have held 154 sessions. The Sejm has continued work on creating the legal framework for economic reform.

During recent weeks, the highest legislative organ of our country paid a lot of attention to education, science and culture. The Sejm, Stanislaw Gucwa said, confirmed and is confirming the permanence of the constitutional principles of our foreign policy which seeks to strengthen world peace, comprehensive cooperation and mutual understanding as well as close relations between nations.

The chairman of several Sejm commissions informed the guests about their detailed work.

Czyrek Receives U.S. Businessmen

LD072128 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May (PAP) -- The U.S. farmland Eaton world trade organization [as received] which visited Poland on May 5-7 displayed interest in establishing trade cooperation and exchange with Polish agricultural-and-food and trading organizations and reviewed the possibility of selling Poland U.S. grain and fodder.

The delegation, which included the organization's President Bob Bergland, former secretary for agriculture in the Carter administration, and well-known businessman Cyrus Eaton Jr., had talks with Vice-Premier Zbigniew Madej, Agriculture and Food Industry Minister Jerzy Wojtecki and Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz, as well as the Rolimpex foreign trade enterprise.

The American guests were also received by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek.

The U.S. businessmen and their Polish hosts exchanged views on the possible supplying U.S. grains and fodder to Poland in exchange for coal, cement and sulphur. The talks will be continued with respective Polish trading organizations.

CEAUSESCU CONCLUDES VISIT TO GREECE 7 MAY

Official Talks End

AU071810 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Athens, 7 May (AGERPRES) -- The official talks between the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Hellenic Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis, concluded on May 7 in the morning.

The talks were attended by Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of Romania.

At the end of the talks, the two heads of state assessed the results of the broad and productive dialogue conducted during the visit, expressing once again Romania's and Greece's determination to develop the Romanian-Hellenic cooperation both bilaterally and internationally, to enhance their contribution to the efforts for a broad collaboration and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world, for detente, disarmament and security, for the promotion of a policy of independence and peace.

The two heads of state considered by common agreement that it was in the interests of the two peoples to continue the Romanian-Hellenic top-level dialogue, in view of steadily amplifying and deepening the relations between the two countries, to mutual interest, in the interest of the general cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

The exchange of views, through which the official talks between the two heads of state concluded, passed in the same spirit of mutual understanding and regard, in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Returns to Bucharest

AU071224 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 7 May (AGERPRES) -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Elena Ceausescu returned to Bucharest on May 7 in the afternoon from the state visit paid to Greece at the invitation of President Konstandinos Karamanlis. On the visit, the Romanian head of state was accompanied by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Gheorghe Petrescu, minister of machine-tool industry, electrical engineering and electronics and other officials.

At the Bucharest-Otopeni Airport, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were accompanied by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, by other members of the Romanian party and state leadership.

Communique Issues on Visit

AU071835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 7 May 82

[Report on communique issued on Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Greece 4-7 May 1982]

[Text] Bucharest, 7 May (AGERPRES) -- At the end of the state visit to Greece, Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreou, adopted a joint communique. The communique shows that the Romanian-Hellenic top-level talks proceeded in an atmosphere of coridality and mutual understanding.

The two sides examined the current stage and the prospects of expanding their bilateral relations in all fields of activity. They expressed their satisfaction at the favourable development of the relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of international law, the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter and the joint solemn declaration between Romania and Greece signed in Bucharest on May 27, 1975. In that context, they stressed the importance of the solemn declaration which is as topical as ever today when the world lives through a difficult period -- the document shows.

The two sides pointed to the contribution made by governmental and parliamentary contacts to the strengthening of the links between the two countries, as well as to the usefulness of the periodic consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs and agreed to encourage them in future as well.

Noting that the cooperation between Romania and Greece is an example of good neighbourliness between countries with different economic and social systems, the communique expresses satisfaction for the progress the two countries made in the field of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation, and underscores the need to promote economic collaboration and improve its structure with a view to further developing commercial exchanges on balanced terms.

It was agreed that the cooperation between the relevant bodies and enterprises concerned be stimulated with a view to deepening, diversifying and expanding those relations for the mutual benefit, to implementing all actions of economic and industrial cooperation of mutual interest covenanted during the top-level dialogue.

Likewise, stress has laid on the existing possibilities to develop cooperation in transport, communications and telecommunications, railway, the cement industry, oil drillings, petrochemistry and chemistry, ship building, machine-tools, energy and raw materials.

The two sides reiterated their will to encourage the setting up of joint companies both on a bilateral plane and in third markets.

The two sides were highly appreciative of the course of the cooperation in the fields of scientific research and technological development and pointed to the productive development of cultural links -- the communique shows.

During the visit, the president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou, signed a programme -- agreement on the guidelines of the development of economic, industrial and technical-scientific collaboration between Romania and Greece.

During the exchange of opinions on current questions of the international life, the two sides noted with satisfaction that their opinions on a series of questions were very close or identical.

Expressing their concern over the maintenance of hotbeds of tension and conflict in the world which threaten security, peace and detente, and reiterating the will of Romania and Greece to do everything possible so as to halt the deterioration of the current international climate, the two sides reasserted the conviction that interstate relations should be grounded on the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference, in any form, in the domestic affairs of others, non-recourse to the threat or use of force, as well as each nation's legitimate right to live in freedom, to freely decide its own destiny. In that context, they emphasized the growing role the small and medium-sized countries play in promoting international cooperation, detente and peace.

In connection with the situation in Europe, the two sides expressed their concern over the danger posed by the continuation of the arms race, the accumulation and development of armaments to European and world security. They firmly declared for the cessation of the arms race and disarmament, in both the conventional and nuclear fields, under strict and efficient international control, for the strengthening of confidence and security, so that the balance of forces should be achieved not by increasing armaments but by reducing them to ever lower levels. Particular attention was paid to security and cooperation in Europe and for the integral application of the Helsinki Final Act.

In that respect, the sides declared for the adoption by the Madrid Conference of decisions on the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, the promotion of cooperation in all fields of activity, and the continuity of the process begun in Helsinki.

Examining the situation in the Balkans and appreciating the efforts made both bilaterally and multilaterally for strengthening cooperation and good neighbourliness in the area, the two sides reasserted their will to make further efforts to stimulate and develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans so as to transform this region into a zone of confidence, cooperation, security and peace.

To this end, the two sides agreed to work in cooperation with the other Balkan countries, to convene a summit meeting of the countries in the area with a view to seeking practical means and methods to strengthen confidence, cooperation and peace in the Balkans.

Expressing their concern over the fact that a solution to the Cyprus crisis had not been found yet, they declared for the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and for the withdrawal of all foreign troops in keeping with the United Nations pertinent resolutions.

In connection with the situation in the Near East, the two sides declared in favour of a global just and durable solution of the crisis on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, inclusive of its right to the setting up of a state of its own, and the recognition of the right of the states in the area to live in peace and security.

Expressing concern over the uninterrupted acceleration of the arms race in the world, the two sides asserted their conviction that the achievement of effective and substantial measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, was a fundamental question in current international relations on which peace, security and progress in the world depend. At the same time, the two sides highlighted all states' responsibility to promote disarmament, emphasized the role of the United Nations General Assembly second special session on disarmament and agreed to cooperate closely to ensure the success of that session.

Showing that all countries should intensify their efforts to eradicate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order, the two sides, declared in favour of the adoption of palpable measures to eliminate inequities and narrow the wide gaps, that persist and are further widening, between the levels of the developing and the industrialized countries. In that respect, they highlighted the need for global negotiations to begin at the UN as soon as possible.

The two sides emphasized the good cooperation between the delegations of the two countries, both in the UN and other international bodies conferences and meetings, and reiterated their mutual wish to intensify that cooperation ever more.

The two sides considered that the state visit the president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, paid to Greece, as well as the interviews held were particularly important events for the further development of the Romanian-Hellenic relations, serving the interests of the traditional links of friendship between the two peoples, the cause of detente and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, invited the president of the Hellenic Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis, and prime minister Andreas Papandreou, to pay official visits to Romania.

The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

NICU CEAUSESCU CONFERS WITH THAI VICE PREMIER

AU081346 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, 8 May (AGERPRES) -- During the visit to Thailand by the delegation of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY, chairman of the UN Consultative Committee for the International Year of Youth, was received by General Soem Na Nakhon, deputy prime minister of Thailand.

In the talks conducted, they mentioned with satisfaction the positive evolution of the bilateral relations, the upward course of the commercial exchanges in recent years and the development prospects of the economic cooperation between the two countries.

Approached were also aspects of the international situation, and the role the young generation should play in the building of a climate of peace, understanding and cooperation among peoples was mentioned in that context.

CANADIAN GOVERNOR GENERAL ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU100824 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0805 GMT on 10 May carries a live relay from Otopeni Airport of the arrival in Romania of Canadian Governor General Edward Schreyer and his wife on an official visit at President Nicolae Ceausescu's invitation. According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu welcome the Canadian guests. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Governor General Schreyer review the honor guard. The national anthems of the two countries are played. The announcer adds that party-state officials and leaders of central institutions are also present at the airport.

The live relay ends at 0820 GMT. No speeches were made.

OFFICIAL RECEIVED BY NEW COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT

AU081916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] San Jose, 8 May (AGERPRES) -- Messages were exchanged in San Jose between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Republic of Costa Rica, Luis Alberto Monge, during the latter's reception of Petru Enache, vice president of the State Council of Romania, who participates in the new Costa Rican president's installation ceremony as representative of Romania's president.

Warm congratulations and best wishes of success were conveyed to the new president of the Republic of Costa Rica on behalf of the Romanian head of state, as well as wishes of progress and prosperity to the friendly Costa Rican people. Stress was laid on Romania's wish that the friendly and cooperative relations would steadily develop, commercial exchanges and economic collaboration would intensify in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and international understanding.

President Luis Alberto Monge warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the congratulations he addressed him, and conveyed him friendly greetings and most cordial wishes of good health and happiness, as well as wishes of continuous prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

Referring to the fruitful meetings he had with President Nicolae Ceausescu, President Luis Alberto Monge expressed his feelings of great admiration for the thinking and actions of the Romanian head of state. He emphasized the determination of his government to develop cooperation with Romania in all domains of mutual interest, in the economy and in the international arena in particular.

BURTICA RECEIVES ALBANIAN TRADE MINISTER 7 MAY

AU071015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 7 May (AGERPRES) -- Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation received on Friday, May 7, Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade of Albania.

During the interview, approached were questions of the current economic relations between the two countries, as well as possibilities extant for the further expansion of the commercial exchanges between Romania and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to the mutual benefit, in the interest of international peace and understanding.

CSSR EMBASSY RECEPTION MARKS NATIONAL DAY

AU071811 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 7 May (AGERPRES) -- On the national day of Czechoslovakia, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Josef Simon, gave a reception on May 7.

Attending were Ion Patan, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister; Emilia Sonea, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Iosif Uglar, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front; Ana Muresan and Ioan Avram, ministers; representatives of mass organizations, generals and senior officers, scientists and men of letters.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest and members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

BRIEFS

UNDERSTANDING SIGNED WITH GREECE -- Athens, 5 May (AGERPRES) -- A collaboration understanding was signed in Athens between the Romanian radio-television and the Hellenic radio-television. The document was signed by Ion Brad, Romania's ambassador in Athens, and by George Romeos, director general of the Hellenic television station (ERT). [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 6 May 82 AU]

GDR TALKS -- Comrade Ion Patan, deputy prime minister and minister of technical-material supply and control of the management of fixed assets, has received Comrade Heinz Fahrenkrog, president of the GDR consumer cooperatives, who visited our country. During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed the positive relations between our countries and peoples and also discussed certain aspects of further developing and expanding relations of economic cooperation, especially in the field of mutual goods exchange between the two unions of consumer cooperatives. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 7 May 82 AU]

MACEDONIAN LC CONGRESS CONCLUDES PROCEEDINGS

LD072256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2130 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Skopje, 7 May (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists must strive for unanimous positions on capital investment policy, efficacy of economic operation, development of the country's economically underdeveloped area, balance-of-payments difficulties, food production and all other essential questions. This was noted, among other things, at the 8th Congress of the League of Communists of Macedonia which continued in Skopje, the republic's capital, today.

More than 200 delegates spoke in the discussion, in which it was stated that very good results had been achieved in the development of socialist relations. Speakers dealt in great detail and critically with the implementation of self-management relations in organizations of associated labour, the delegation system, and the development of total national defence and social self-protection. A number of delegates condemned the manifestations of greater Albania nationalism and irredentism in this southernmost Yugoslav republic.

Speaking at the congress today, member of the LCY Central Committee Kiro Gliforov, who is also a prominent economic expert, called for profound changes in Yugoslavia's economic policy -- in relation to the preparation of plans and the ways and means applied in this field. Planning cannot be based on subjective estimates, political and other ambitions but objective facts, stated Gligorov, noting that associated labour should decide on all capital investment undertakings and bear full responsibility for its decisions.

Gligorov critized economically unsound investment and megalomaniacal wishes for substantial investments which had not been tested from the aspect of the market. The conceiving of plans and the country's economic policy itself are questions of major importance for the League of Communists, he said.

Speaking in the congress commissions, delegates stated that important prerequisites for the league's activity in capacitation in the fields of the contest of ideas and action capability had been created, and that a series of questions pertaining to education, culture, science and public health had been considered.

The congress also dwelt on Macedonia's and Yugoslavia's cooperation with neighbouring countries, and the position of the Macedonian national minority in some of them. It was noted that the communists must strive for improving the position of national minorities in some neighbouring countries.

Markovski Concluding Speech

LD082010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1107 GMT 8 May 82

["Krste Markovski's Concluding Speech at the Congress of the League of Communists of Macedonia" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Skopje, 8 May (TANJUG) -- The Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Macedonia is successfully ending its proceedings thanks to the fact that many delegates and guests took an active part in its work. This was said by Krste Markovski in his concluding speech at the congress. This was a genuine working meeting of the communists in our republic, contributed to also by all-embracing preparations with the participation of basic and municipal organizations of the League of Communists and of the Central Committee. In a broad public discussion members of League of Communists organizations evinced a great interest, a high-level awareness, and a high degree of sense of organization and of democratic spirit in the discussion of congress documents placed before them, thus ensuring their successful implementation.

Krste Markovski expressed gratitude to all present members of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia and of the LCY Central Committee who had not been reelected.

He thanked especially the president of the League of Communists of Macedonia, Angel Cemerski, as well as Ljupco Arsov, Strahil Gigov, Boro Causev and Kiro Gligorov, pointing out that their participation in party and social life will be invaluable and desired because of their rich revolutionary experience.

By adopting the resolution, the congress has given the basic directions for the activity of communists in the ensuring period, while the changes in the statute will help the members to be better organized and more efficient in the implementation of their tasks, and will also contribute to the further democratization of relations in the League of Communists.

The congress fully confirmed the bacis principles of a united LCY and of democratic centralism in mutual relations. The statute has confirmed the orientation of the League of Communists of Macedonia to base its policy on the needs, demands and aspirations of the entire LCY. A reponsible incorporation in the construction and implementation of the LCY political platform is our lasting commitment and task.

After the congress, Markovski said, the League of Communists must, without delays, intensify its activity in solving questions linked with the complex economic position and development, and by passing a long-term program for the country's economic stabilization. These tasks must be implemented with the greatest responsibility.

League of Communists activity must also be stepped up in the area of employment in Macedonia because this is a question which, because of its socioeconomic and social importance, cannot be ignored. The problem of employment is all the more complex because there are many young expert cadres among the unemployed.

The world's complex military and political situation and the intensified activity of the internal enemy, especially following the flagrant counterrevolutionary attacks by Albanian nationalists and irredentists last year on the constitutional system and brotherhood and unity of our country, enjoins the League of Communists persistently to continue the struggle to suppress any form of enemy activity, Markowski stressed. The League of Communists of Macedonia will continue its activities so that the political situation can be stabilized more quickly, together with League of Communists in other republics and provinces, especially in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Leaderships in the municipalities and the Central Committee must also devote special attention to the tasks in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the ensuing period.

The League of Communists must strengthen its ranks ideopolitically, improve itself organizationally, train itself from the cadre point of view and consolidate its critical views on social questions. In this context the lack of unity which recently emerged in several municipalities, and which is manifested among the leaderships through the attempt to privatize cadre policy, must be overcome vigorously and quickly.

This congress has confirmed that we can look into the future with faith by constantly opting for our life together and close links with other fraternal nations and nationalities in the self-management of socialist Yugoslavia, Krste Markovski said at the end of his concluding speech at the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Macedonia.

Leadership Bodies Elected

LD081906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Skopje, 8 May (TANJUG) -- The Eighth Congress of the Macedonian League of Communists today elected 19 members of the LCY Central Committee from this republic.

They are: Sahin Arif, Krate Atanasovski, Dimoe Belovski, Vera Buntevska, Dr Dusan Veljkovic, Vesela Gogova, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, Bro Denkov, Stojan Dimovski, Trpe Jakovlevski, Lazar Kosisevski, Lazar Mojsov, Hisen Ramadani, Stojan Stojcevski, Taip Taipe, Dr Branko Trpenovski, Kiro Hadzivasilev, Angel Cemerski and Milan Dzajkovski.

The following 105 people were elected to the Central Committee of the Macedonian League of Communists: Ivan Avramovski, Kostadin Avramcev, Redzep Alili, Mustafa Amitov, Rade Angeleski, Milorad Antevski, Svetlana Antonovska, Trajkov Apostolovksi, Jordan Arsov, Limonka Arsovska, Boris Atanasovski, Todor Atanoasovski, Nasip Bekiri, Koco Bitoljanu, Georgi Bozikov, Aleksandar Varnaliev, Ljubomir Varcslija, Cvetko Veljanovski, Petar Veronovski, Marcia Georgievska, Miroslav Georgievski, Gligorie Gogovski, Jovan Danilov, Firuz Demir, Mentor Dervisi, Dr Georgi Dimirovski, Dr Aleksandar Doven, Tome Drakulevski, Vaska Duganova, Metodoja Duskovski, Ile Gjorgjijev, Stefan Gjorgievski, Dimce Gjorgioski, Zaharije Zakov, Dragan Zaharievski, Azem Xulficari, Krate Ivanovski, Ljubisav Ivanovski, Mustafa Ilker, Murten Jajaga, Fuad Jasari, Kiro Jovanovski, Pande Jovanovski, Gjore Josimovski, Petar Kalajdziski, Petar Karajanov, Dr Borislav Kranfilski, Drita Karahasan-Boskovska, Tihomir Kondev, Blaze Konski, Josif Krninov, Dusanka Drasteva, Jakov Lazapski, Krate Morkovski, Pance Markoski, Duat Mehmedi, Dragica Milanovska, Pance Mihajlov, Lambe Mihajlovski, Satnko Mladenovski, Redzo Muslicski, Azbi Mustafai, Femi Mucal, Aleksandra Naka, Dusan Nikolovski, Dr Janko Obocki, Simka Pavleska, Jovo Panajotovic, Milan Pancevski, Leposava Petrovska-Gelevska, Dr Jamim Petrovski, Metodi Petrovski, Uranija Poposka, Idris Ramadani, Kire Risteski, Atanas Ristov, Borivoje Saltirov, Saip Saluiu, Jasminka Siljanovska, Dimitar Solev, Dr Andrej Spasov, Rade Spasovski, Jordan Srebrenov, Dragoljub Stavrev, Bosko Stankovski, Aleksandr Stojanovski, Dr Jovan Stojanovski, Spirko Stojcevski, Jugoslav Todorovski, Mile Trajanovski, Ruza Trajkovska, edelko Trajkovski, Dr Vasil Tupurkovski, Katica Culavkova, Gjorgji Uzunovski, Zdravko Foncev, Mehmet Hasanagovski, Zivko Hristovski, Milan Hrovat, Marica Calovska-Ancevska, Trajce Dzalev, Risto Dzunov, Tihomir Sarevski, Magdalena Sarlama-Nova and Dr Svetozar Skario.

Twenty-five members of the Statutory Commission of the League of Communists of Macedonia and 11 members of the Supervisory Commission have been elected, as well as 60 delegates for the 12th LCY Congress.

At the first plenary session immediately after the congress ended, 15 members were elected to the presidium of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee: Ivan Avramovski, Svetlana Antonovska, Koco Bitoljanu, Miroslav Georgievski, Firuz Demir, Stefan Georgievski, Dragan Zaharievski, Azem Zulficari, Jakov Lazaroski, Krste Markovski, Femi Muca, Milan Pancevski, Metodija Petrovski, Dr Vasil Tupurkovski and Risto Dzunov.

Krste Markovski was elected president of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee and Milan Pancevski, secretary.

Eight executive secretaries of the Presidium of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee were also elected: Milorad Antevski, Jordan Arsov, Cvetko Veljanovski, Tome Drakulevski, Fuad Jasari, Petar Kalajdziski, Tihomir Kondev and Leposava Petrovska.

Popovski Addresses Commission

LD081722 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 8 May 82

["Macedonian League of Communists Congress -- Course of the Congress" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Skopje, 8 May (TANJUG) -- Dusan Popovski, member of the Central Committee of the Macedonian League of Communists [LC], took part in the debate of the Commission for International Political and Economic relations and International Cultural Cooperation.

He said that the Macedonian LC and other sociopolitical and state bodies of this republic rightly pay great attention to the question of the position and rights of sections of the Macedonian people who live in neighboring countries as a national minority. Such an attitude has met with the comprehensive and full support of all the Yugoslav nations and nationalities. This is a very fundamental factor in the implementation of the documents in this field and an important factor in the building of the unity of LCY policy. Parallel with the problem of religion, religious relations and prejudice and their influence and abuse in international relations, and parallel with the problems of race, racial prejudice and racial discrimination, is one of the strongest human legacies currently burdening contemporary civilization: the problem of national minorities and their rights. This also belongs to the category of problems in relations among people. Precisely for this reason, the full treatment of these problems within the LCY framework and their treatement in international frameworks would represent a fresh contribution by the LC in this sphere.

In Dusan Popovski's view, the LCY and the Macedonian LC in this sphere have behaved more from their positions as organs of state, of authority. Instead, they should adopt the attitude that this is a problem of national minorities and of the struggle of the national rights of those minorities within the framework of the international workers movement and within the frameworks of the workers movements in individual countries. I believe that additional efforts by the LCY and the Macedonian LC are necessary in order that the problem of the rights of communities who live as national minorities in individual countries of the world might assume a broader international context within the framework of the international workers movement.

Dusan Popovski said that the Macedonian LC has waged a dignified struggle for the recognition of the problem and of the question of the rights of Yugoslav people living as national minorities in neighboring countries. He believes that the Macedonian LC could not (?win) the struggle in this sphere should it, in tackling the problems of the rights of our people living in neighboring countries, succumb to pressures to assume a nationalistic approach toward other communities of people living in our country. He said that science in particular is encumbered by these problems.

Dusan Popovski advocated further research into the phenomenon of intranational relations and, within these frameworks, the problems of the position and rights of communities of people who live as minorities in neighboring countries. In his view it is necessary to enrich even more the theoretical "arsenal" in this sphere. We can enrich our political practice, Popovski added, if we stimulate scientific research in this sphere. Popovski noted that we are seriously lagging behind in science, in particular in historical science, especially in researching these phenomena in the contemporary world. Therefore, there is a paradox about the Balkans. It is referred to as the "powder keg," as a synonym for unsettled relations. Historical science, Popovski added, must do much more in order that real substance be introduced into research in these spheres.

If the period before the Berlin Congress of 1878, the periods of the Balkan and world wars and the span of time between the two wars were researched, one would see how thick the layers of forgeries in this sphere are.

It is necessary, as in archeology, to eliminate all the layers in order to arrive at the authentic material on the material, social and historical premises of the development of the Macedonian people. Numerous kinds of research are being carried out on the Balkans. Popovski expressed astonishment that the scientific institutions in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and farther afield in the country lag behind research carried out in the United States, Great Britain and France and that they ask for the intervention of other sciences in this sensitive sphere. Acquaintance with some sciences shows how unscientific the approach in this sphere is. Popovski believes that some issues of the problem of national minorities, races and racial prejudices, religion and its pressures on international movements are better known to the army, to strategists and to intelligence services than to science itself.

Why is this so? Because these phenomena are part and parcel of all the pressures exerted from hegemonist positions on dividual countries, regions and areas.

Dusan Popovski proposed that the subject of national minorities and their positions and rights should be introduced into interparty talks with our neighbors, with the BCP, with various workers movements and with (?parts) of the workers movement in Greece, and that they should also be transferred to the soil of Europe, because Europe, otherwise so well developed, is very much behind in this sphere.

Congress Commissions Report

LD081706 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0916 GMT 8 May 82

[Excerpts] Skopje, 8 May (TANJUG) -- By constantly promoting ideopolitical, organizational, cadre and action ability, the League of Communists of Macedonia has achieved considerable results in the affirmation of the political system of socialist self-management and in the material, social and cultural development of Macedonia. The front of activity of the League of Communists of Macedonia in this field is always wide, while the results achieved hitherto obligate each member and each basic organization of the League of Communists of Macedonia even more to consolidate and strengthen the ideological consciousness and action ability for the implementation of the long-term interests of the working class.

This is one of the basic conclusions in the report on the work of the Commission for Ideological Promotion in the LC of Macedonia, in which 250 delegates and guests of the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Macedonia took part. Forty-five delegates spoke in the 2-day debate.

The commission dealt in particular with the question of consistent application of democratic centralism in the League of Communists and its relationship with democratic pluralism of self-managing interests in our political system. It was emphasized that its further affirmation will above all depend on how much the members, organizations and organs of the League of Communists will consistently, energetically and responsibly struggle for its application. In the ideological work of the League of Communists, it is especially necessary to grasp and eliminate the negation of democratic centralism from bureaucratic, liberalist, unitarianist and federalist positions, whose common denominator is opposition to the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists.

The organizations and organs of the League of Communists must promote Marxist education and ideopolitical training of members and other working people, especially youth. By strengthening the ideopolitical consciousness, the political responsibility for the preservation of achievements and the further development of the basic values of the socialist revolution also become stronger, as does the ideological front against the protagonists of all ideologically alien views and tendencies.

The report on the work of the Commission for Socialist Self-Managing Transformation of Education, Science and Culture notes among other things that the implementation of the ideopolitical commitments of the League of Communists for complete integration of education, science and culture with associated labor continued during the period between the seventh and eighth congresses, so that their role in ensuring the dominating social position of the working class and in raising social consciousness as a whole increased.

The delegates paid special attention to the questions of further development and strengthening of national equality, brotherhood, unity and togetherness of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, emphasizing the socialist transformation, especially in the educational system, as a direct factor in the implementation of national equality.

The implementation of the social role of science, the report emphasizes, should overcome its isolation from the problems of social practice and theory. The League of Communists should direct further action toward better self-managing the organization of science and toward improving the material basis and equipment of the scientific-research organizations in order to ensure better conditions for improving the cadre basis of scientific institutions, their more direct and wider linking with the needs of associated labor, and expanded cooperation and communication with similar activities in the country and abroad.

The demand to strengthen the decisive position of the working class in social reproduction and in social relations as a whole represented the main topic of the 2-day debate in the Commission for Questions of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management. Firmly and clearly affirming this commitment, the delegates bore in mind the great results which had been achieved in the development of socialist self-managing relations, as well as the enormous unexploited possibilities for further enrichment of self-management and general democratization of the process of political decision-making. Proceeding from this stance, over 50 delegates and guests who took part in the debate in this commission, paid special attention to the consistent building and strengthening of delegate relations as an essential precondition for the strengthening of efficacy of the entire political system.

In implementing the equality of the Macedonian people, the Albanian and Turkish nationalities, and ethnic groups in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, major results have been achieved, it was noted in the debate at the Commission for Questions of the Political System.

This does not mean that there is no room for fresh efforts in this direction and for the further enrichment of equitable intranational relations. The counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo and in Macedonia from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism were energetically condemned. The firm resolve was expressed to settle accounts energetically with the counterrevolutionary activity against the constitutional order, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

It is the same decisiveness and uncompromising attitude that will guide also the struggle of the League of Communists against the phenomena of manifestation and activity from the positions of Macedonian nationalism, as well as against all other kinds of nationalism and chauvinism.

It was noted that the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection has already clearly demonstrated good results. This is a powerful incentive for the further strengthening of the defense and self-protection machanism, above all through the consolidation of the self-managing position of the working man and citizen, from which their rights and obligations in this sphere stem.

In taking stock of the achievements in the period between the congresses, the delegates of the commission for socioeconomic relations tried to examine more deeply, comprehensively and critically the causes of the economic trends and to determine the directions of League of Communists activity for further development, the report of this commission states. Three hundred and sixty delegates and guests took part in the work of the commission, and of the 86 speakers in the debate, 47 were direct production workers.

The Macedonian League of Communists and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia participate actively in formulating and implementing the Yugoslav uniform independent nonaligned foreign policy. They will continue to involve themselves actively in the struggle for peace and active peaceful coexistence, for equitable cooperation between all countries and people, for a new international economic order, for socialism, as well as for lasting foreign political orientations of the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the report on the work of the Commission for International Political and Economic Relations and International Cultural Cooperation stressed, among other things.

Particular attention was paid, the report notes, to the questions of relations and cooperation between Macedonia and neighboring countries, which are proceeding in accordance with Yugoslavia's policy on the development of goodneighborly relations.

It was stated that the deprivation of national rights, discrimination, and attempts at assimilation of the national minorities lead, of necessity, to the exacerbation of mutual relations, prevent these relations from being placed on more lasting foundations, and prevent consolidation of mutual trust. It was said that the Macedonian League of Communists and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia have both the responsibility and the constitutional obligation to work for the restoration and respect of the national rights of the Macedonian national minority in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as the fundamental element of more successful and more comprehensive development of interneighborly relations and cooperation as a whole. They also have the obligation to work for the national rights of the Macedonian national minority in Greece being recognized and ensured. This would represent a major contribution to the comprehensive development of mutual relations.

With regard to the formal and declarative recognition of the Macedonian national minority in Albania, the Macedonian League of Communists and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia advocate that the fundamental implementation of the national rights and free expression of its Macedonian national identity be ensured.

In the debate, particular attention was devoted to the problem of workers temporarily working abroad. It is necessary to monitor and work even more systematically to resolve numerous issues in connection with the life and work of these workers, and to ensure the conditions for their gradual return and employment at home.

Resolution Adopted, Congress Ends

LD081420 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 GMT 8 May 82

[Excerpt] Skopje, 8 May (TANJUG) -- The Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia today expressed optimism regarding the solving of internal problems of the country, and the determination of Macedonian Communists to continue fighting for the strengthening of togetherness and equality of all Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

"The complex military-political situation in the world and intensified activity of the internal enemy, especially after last year's violent counterrevolutionary (?action) by Albanian nationalism and irredentism against the constitutional order and fraternity and unity of the country, make it necessary for the League of Communists to resolutely persist in countering any form of hostile activity."

This was stressed by the newly elected Central Committee president of the League of Communists of Macedonia, Krste Markovski, (57) at the end of the three-day Congress of Macedonian Communists.

The congress concluded the last plenary session at noon today, after it adopted congress documents and elected a new Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, as well as 19 members of the LCY Central Committee from this republic and delegates of the forthcoming 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Resolution Stresses Tito's Role

LD081416 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0857 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Skopje, 3 May (TANJUG) -- For the communists of Macedonia, Tito's work is of invaluable historic importance because under the leadership of the LCY headed by Tito the Macedonian people achieved in the joint national liberation struggle and socialist revolution all its historic aspirations and ideals for national and social freedom, its statehood, socialist self-managing development, and complete national and social affirmation.

This eighth gathering of the communists of Macedonia therefore expresses, the introduction to the resolution of the Eighth Congress of the LC of Macedonia which was adopted today states, the unshakeable loyalty of the Macedonian communists to the revolutionary work of Comrade Tito, the leader of our socialist revolution and creator of the socialist self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia, who headed the Yugoslav communists for over 40 years and under whose leadership we achieved exceptionally great results in the development of our country and in its affirmation in the world.

During the period between the seventh and eighth congresses, the Macedonian communists, as the integral part of the LCY, have made an active and creative contribution to the strengthening of the ideopolitical unity and action ability of the LCY, as well as to the strengthening of its revolutionary power and leading role in the implementation of the basic ideopolitical commitments in the building of our socialist self-managing society, the resolution states.

The resolution -- the action signpost of the Macedonian communists in the forthcoming period -- otherwise embraces six chapters which on the basis of discussions, public debate and creative analysis and criticism outline the basic directions of action of the League of Communists in the field of economic and social development of the republic; in the field of development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, political system and socialist self-management; in the field of socialist transformation of education, science and culture and ideopolitical, organizational, cadre and action strengthening of the League of Communists of Macedonia; and in the field of international relations and foreign policy.

The battle for increased production is and remains the priority task of development policy. The existing problems in the process of reproduction demand that every basic organization of associated labor, as well as wider self-managing organizations and communities, thoroughly examine the medium-term plans and programs of work and development and grasp and exploit all possibilities for increased production by more efficaciously activating the internal reserves in the use of production capacities, financial resources and cadre potential, giving greater priority to production which ensures higher income and contributes to the strengthening of the accumulative and reproduction ability of the economy.

It is necessary to affirm the conviction that the battle for economic stabilization is in its essence a battle for the development of qualitatively new socioeconomic relations in which the material and social position of associated labor and the working class within the entire system of socialist self-management will be constantly growing stronger. The development policy of the League of Communists of Macedonia must ensure priority for those production orientations which increase the production and use of domestic raw materials, rationalize the use of energy, lessen the disproportions between branches dealing in raw materials and processing, stimulate the development of local knowledge and technology and reduce the level of dependence of our economy on imports. It is also necessary to develop, the resolution continues, the aspects of production which ensure a more developed distribution of labor, specialization and reproduction linking, as well as increased productivity.

The problem of unemployment in the republic demands that a complete concept of an active employment policy be prepared in concrete terms. The congress obligates the communists to strive for the exploitation of all possibilities for greater employment through a more adequate coordination of policy development and production orientation of associated labor.

The League of Communists of Macedonia will strive for the socioeconomic development of the republic to continue to be based on a dynamic process of industrialization. Priority will be given to branches which ensure a higher use of domestic resources, higher income and foreign exchange earnings.

The congress also emphasized the urgent need for a thorough change in investment policy, coordination of investment activity within the framework of possibilities, the ensuring of optimum structure of investments and directing them toward the strengthening of the export ability of the economy, increased self-financing and resolute cessation of the practice whereby building activities are prolonged and costs exceeded. Modernization and reconstruction are also necessary. To achieve all of this, the eighth congress clearly committed itself to the strengthening of the responsibility of all participants in the construction activity and to the activation of large investment projects for production.

Regarding the implementation of the policy of a faster development of insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the eighth congress assessed that consistent implementation of this policy would contribute to the achievement of important results, although during the period between the two congresses the policy of reducing the differences in the level of development was not carried out. The League of Communists of Macedonia will therefore strive for the development of the republic to be based on efficacious exploitation of its own forces, and at the same time for the consistent implementation of the constitutional functions of the federation and for an efficacious and responsible use of its resources.

In the development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, the League of Communists of Macedonia will commit itself to the battle for a radical and essential change in the relations of the overall social distribution of the social product and income for the benefit of strengthening the material basis of associated labor. Further development and promotion of the self-managing position of the basic organization of associated labor and the consistent implementation of its role as the basic factor of self-managing organization and reproduction and income linking of associated labor is of exceptional ideopolitical and social importance. In this sense, the League of Communists must wage an energetic ideopolotical battle for the elimination of the consciousness and behavior based on state ownership and large-scale ownership which objectively lead to the strengthening of the administrative regulation of material trends and socioeconomic relations.

Consistent application of the forms of direct decisionmaking by the workers and the further promotion of the delegate manner of work of the workers councils and assemblies of the sociopolitical communities is of special importance in the development of the political system of socialist self-management. The League of Communists will energetically struggle against the phenomena of usurpation and manipulation on the part of the protagonists of bureaucratic-technocratic and other tendencies opposed to the class-revolutionary essence of socialist self-management.

In the resolution, the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Macedonia especially emphasizes the ideopolitical importance of consistent implementation of the principles of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility and the limitation of the duration of mandates and the development of democratic relations in society and the socialization of policy.

The development of equality between members, the securing of equal conditions for the affirmation and valuation of personal ability and initiative in the performance of tasks by collective organs and the strengthening of personal and collective responsibility represent important preconditions for the elimination of tendencies and phenomena of pretensions at leadership, careerism and reproduction of political professionalism.

The Macedonian communists are resolutely in favor of the consistent application of determined legal and self-managing measures against the protagonists of various aspects of distortion, abuse and irresponsible attitudes.

The communists must therefore, by their action and personal example, struggle for the creation of a social climate for the development of the feeling of responsibility by all and everyone through the consistent application of public criticism, replacement, recall, resignation, and so on.

The section of the resolution on intranational relations says that the coordination of common and special interests must be developed through maximum understanding and respect for the specific interests of each nation and nationality and through the building of common interests on this basis. The stances on the resolute struggle against nationalism, chauvinism and irredentism, unitarianism and separatism, national and religious intolerance, as well as bureaucratic and other manipulations and pressures in the field of intranational relations are also emphasized.

The resolution also speaks about the need to expand the material bases of development, especially of those municipalities which embrace nationalities. The League of Communists of Macedonia will also struggle against the undermining and negation of equality, brotherhood and unity and will unmask Albanian nationalism as well as attempts by the counterrevolutionary forces to destroy the unity of the Yugoslav community. The phenomena of including nationalist and irredentist contents in the programs of cultural-artistic institutions, associations and sections will be energetically prevented.

Regarding the work of the sociopolitical organizations, the resolution says that the League of Communists will strive for the overcoming of the forum-type work, isolation and domination of the executive organs in these organizations. In this context, the resolution also lists the tasks of the communists in the SAWP, trade unions and in youth and veteran organizations.

A special part is devoted to all-people's defense and social self-protection where the communists are charged with the task of contributing to the constant development of consciousness of the working people and citizens about the inviolability of the sovereignty, independence and integrity of Yugoslavia. The members and organizations of the League of Communists are obliged regularly to analyze and assess the political and security situation in their environments and to be engaged against negative phenomena and tendencies.

The League of Communists of Macedonia will strive for the further socialization of the information media which must work in a creative and mobilizing manner and develop social and Marxist criticism.

In the chapter on the further development of education, science and culture, the congress urges the strengthening of material, cadre and organizational preconditions for the development of basic education in order to ensure that all children are embraced by the 8-year schooling program, and to enrich the forms and educational functions which help to create all-round personalities and socialist self-managing consciousness. Regarding the secondary, specialized education, the chapter insists on its further development in keeping with the needs of associated labor and society as a whole. In connection with the planning of the development of high education, the need is emphasized to undertake energetic measures to overcome the phenomena of retraction from the basic commitments of the policy of dispersion of this field. Opposition is also expressed to the socially unjustified expansion of individual disciplines and profiles and to unrealistic programs of development and expansion of higher education.

In the scientific field, it is necessary to continue the processes of self-managing integration and rationalization of the network of scientific institutions in the republic. In the self-managing transformation of culture, the communists will strive for an all-round development of cultural and artistic creative activity, for the affirmation of cultural values and protection of cultural wealth of Macedonia and for a wide exchange of cultural and artistic creative activity within the framework of Yugoslavia and the world.

In the ideopolitical, organizational, cadre and action promotion of the League of Communists, the memberhsip and organizations of the League of Communists must wage a battle for the development of socialist self-management and operate in environments where a direct self-managing practice is being developed. The implementation of the leading role of the League of Communists demands a constant consolidation of democratic relations while democratic centralism remains the basic principle of activity and organization of internal relations in the League of Communists.

Criticism and self-criticism, the resolution states, must be understood as an integral part of daily life in the League of Communists and as an irreplaceable weapon of revolutionary action. The basic organization must strengthen the creativity, militancy and responsibility in the environment in which it operates, and also further afield. It must not become reconciled with a passive and opportunist attitude, nor must it wait for stimulation to activity from outside. The resolution especially speaks of the municipal organization of the League of Communists and says that it must still operate more as a united whole, while the aktivs of communists-workers from direct production must be developed and promoted as a permanent form through which the municipal committee strengthens the class-revolutionary attitude toward practical political action of the League of Communists.

Considerable attention in the resolution is paid to the intensification of the process of information of members of the League of Communists about everything that is of direct importance for their timely and efficacious action. The organizations of the League of Communists must admit new members from the ranks of all who accept the LCY program, bearing in mind at the same time the class-social structure. It is necessary to create a workers' majority in the League of COmmunists, as well as to admit more youths and women, especially women workers.

The congress urges further democratization of the cadre policy and its socialization, which means a struggle against monopolization and privatization of policy, a sectarian attitude toward cadres, and usurpation by individuals and narrow groups, as well as struggle against group activity and decionmaking in the cadre policy.

The resolution sets ideopolitical training and Marxist education as a major task. It emphasizes the need for constant ideological work in all organizations of the League of Communists, pointing out that this education must be directly linked with the practice and needs of the environment in which they work. To implement this task efficaciously, it will be necessary to ensure corresponding scientific and popular Marxist literature.

The part of the resolution on international relations emphasizes the basic principles of Yugoslav foreign policy and nonalignment as a permanent commitment. It is stated that the League of Communists of Macedonia will in the future equally and actively participate in the formulation and implementation of a united and jointly agreed upon independent and nonaligned Yugoslav policy.

"The League of Communists of Macedonia, as a part of the United LCY, will continue to strive for development and all-round cooperation with all progressive parties and movements in the world. It will strike consistently to respect the right of every revolutionary transformation of the sociopolitical relations and political system which will encourage the constant development of socialism as a world process," the resolution states. It emphasizes the principles of independence and responsibility toward one's own working class and people and other commitments of Yugoslavia in this field.

Proceeding from the Yugoslav policy, the League of Macedonia attaches special importance to the efforts to achieve lasting peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and in the Mediterranean. The League of Communists of Macedonia is in favor of the national minorities being a linking factor between peoples, rather than a division. "Any policy which tends to negate their existence or tends toward their assimilation and unequal position must provoke a state of conflict, make the development of normal goodneighborly relations more difficult," it emphasizes. It is added that efforts will be continued to develop and expand political, economic and other cooperation on the basis of reciprocity and mutual interests.

The League of Communist of Macedonia, this part of the resolution states, will continue to strive for the development of goodneighborly relations and all-round cooperation with Bulgaria in all fields on an equal basis. "Proceeding from the intiatives and proposals by our country, especially those put to Bulgaria in 1976, the League of Communists of Macedonia, as well as the LCY, will continue to make constructive efforts to overcome the situation which emanates from the negative attitude of Bulgaria toward the achievements of the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution in our country. We will continue to make efforts to obtain the return and respect of the rights of the Macedonian national minority as an essential element for the successful and all-round development of mutual relations and overall cooperation between our country and Bulgaria in various fields of mutual interest and on the basis of universally adopted international principles."

Regarding cooperation with Greece, the resolution states that this is in the long-term interest of both countries and that the League of Communists of Macedonia and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia will strive for the development of these relations, while the recognition of the national rights of the Macedonian national minority would represent a big contribution to the overall development of mutual realtions.

Regarding Albania, the resolution states that Macedonia will actively contribute to the LCY and SFRY efforts to normalize the development of relations with this country. However, this development is hampered by constant territorial pretensions by Albania toward our country and by crude interference in the internal affairs, as also expressed by the support to the counterrevolutionary, nationalist and irredentist forces in Kosovo, directed against the unity and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia. The League of Communists of Macedonia will continue to strive for the Macedonian national minority in Albania to obtain not only formal and declarative recognition, but also the possibility essentially to implement its national rights and freely to express its Macedonian national being.

MILITARY EXERCISES END IN SLOVENIA

LD092120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 9 May 82

[Summary] Ljubljana, 9 May (TANJUG) -- A joint tactical exercise in which units of the armed forces and socio-political communities and organizations took part ended in the Socialist Republics of Slovenia and Croatia today. The units were testing some elements of the air defense system.

In addition to Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army and a group of high-ranking officers of the armed forces, the following most responsible representatives of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia attended the exercises: Viktor Abvelj, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; and Andrej Marinc, president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee; and their closest associates.

They monitored the activities which were carried out in the field and in residential areas by units of the Ljubljana army district, the air force and air defense, territorial defense units of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and its socio-political communities and work organizations.

All those taking part in the exercise demonstrated a high degree of organization and devotion, to which Adm Branko Mamula paid tribute.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO COMMUNAL ASSEMBLIES -- Pristina, 21 Apr -- The assemblies of all 22 Kosovo communes were constituted today, as well as the councils of the communal assemblies. The commissions and presidents of the communal assemblies and executive councils were elected. The councils of the communal assemblies also elected delegates to all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly and the Serbian Assembly. Tomislav Sekulic was elected president of the Pristina Communal Assembly, while Ibro Jusufi was elected president of the executive council of the Pristina Communal Assembly. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 82 p 3 AU]